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AUSTRALIA
1924

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Favorite Roses
Ornamental Trees
Choice Flowering Shrubs

1924

Grown by

Hazlewood Bros.

Epping

N.S.W.

Australia

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Introduction to Rose Catalogue

SINCE the distribution of last year's Catalogue any doubts as to the way in which it would be received have been completely dispelled. From every State in the Commonwealth and numerous oversea Rose centres as well there has been an unbroken succession of letters of approval and commendation. Better still, a large number of corrrespondents have forwarded particulars of the success, or otherwise, of the various roses in their care and this information has been carefully indexed opposite each variety and will prove an invaluable aid in compiling future Catalogues.

Summarised briefly our last year's list sought to show the varieties which had been proved successful in particular districts, but this year, thanks to the courtesy of Captain G. C. Thomas, Jnr., of Beverly Hills, California, we are able to outline a scientific reason for a variety's success, or failure, under certain climatic conditions. This invaluable information, published originally in the American Rose Annual, under the title of "Choosing Roses Intelligently," has been placed at our disposal by the Author and we wish to express our great appreciation to Captain Thomas for the favour so generously bestowed.

Our thanks are also due to the Officers of the Commonwealth Weather Bureau for a revision of the Climatological map showing the divisions of the Continent into plant zones of fairly equal conditions. Correspondence with the leading authorities on Bioclimatics in America shows that the system is fundamentally sound and, although there may be slight improvements and alterations from time to time, the main theory may be used with perfect confidence and will inevitably tend to prevent much of the discouragement and failure experienced by gardeners generally through planting unsuitable varieties.

Our sincere thanks are also extended to all those kind friends who have helped us by their reports on roses under different conditions and in different climates and in other ways enabled us to make the present Catalogue even more helpful.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—Throughout 1923 a careful tally was kept of all varieties sold, and we have listed them in the order of preference, decided by buyers from all the States. In explanation we wish to point out that each plant ordered this season is counted as a vote for that variety to determine its place in next year's Catalogue.

STOCK for 1924.—Our stock of roses for sale is easily the largest in New South Wales, and exceeds 100,000 plants. They have all been grown on comparatively new land and are remarkably free from the diseases inseparable from old nurseries. They are worked from stock plants of proved vigour and freedom of bloom, and no expense is spared to ensure the highest grade of plant possible. Our Nursery is absolutely free from the dreaded disease known as "Die Back" which is attacking many plants in some of the States. (This must not be confused with the dying back of Pernetiana Roses, which is quite a different matter.)

OUR PRICES.—We do not seek a reputation for cheapness, which is considered by many people the only point worthy of notice when purchasing plants. We do know that our plants, which are the best we have ever grown, are as clean and free from root and leaf disease as it is possible to get them, and our business has been built up in fourteen years by continuous striving to improve quality at a fair remuneration.

VARIETIES.—No expense is spared in procuring the latest Novelties from all parts of the world, but with upwards of 150 sorts added each year it is patent there must be some reduction of varieties in the interests of both grower and planter. Every superfluous variety not only increases the cost of production of each plant (and the selling price), but also the difficulty of the

grower in deciding what to plant. It is our intention each year to limit the ordinary list to 200 of the most favoured varieties and 50 in the climbing section. This will allow ample scope for even the largest gardens. Where large numbers of plants are required it is much more satisfactory to plant say, 100 roses in ten or twenty sorts, and five or ten of each kind, than to waste good ground and valuable time trying to make the tail end of 100 separate varieties the success such expenditure should receive

The collection of varieties is strongly deprecated as it is quite impossible to secure all of the sorts which have been sent out and equally impossible to grow them in one garden, or climate. Too often growers boast of the number of varieties they have in their gardens, but it would be more sensible were the gardener to state that in his garden of one hundred plants he had thirty varieties which had produced in a season upwards of six thousand quality blooms. This can be done by planting only the very best varieties.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each rose impartially on its behaviour in the various Australian climates. To prevent needless repetition, it must be understood that almost every rose is under certain conditions, more or less liable to Mildew and Black Spot. The colours of the roses also are described at their best, but it must be remembered that nearly all colours will fade in strong sunlight and a rose should not be condemned on its first flowering. Yellows frequently are white, while reds often come pink. In many instances the term "Mildew Proof" is used, and this must be taken in a general sense. On rare occasions even the most resistant varieties show traces of this disease on young foliage. There are a few favoured places in which mildew does not exist. These are exceptions and growers blessed with these conditions will be able to make the necessary allowance in regard to descriptions.

One of the common causes of dissatisfaction is the question of single and double roses. A very large number of growers prefer the full-bodied bloom, and have the greatest antipathy to the loose, decorative class, which, however, is finding an ever-increasing number of admirers. In order that no customer may experience disappointment, we are re-casting all rose descriptions on the following basis. Roses described as single are those having four, five or six petals; semi-single covers those blooms producing six to ten petals; semi-double eleven to twenty-five petals; and double from twenty-six upwards. It should be explained that the number of petals in a bloom frequently varies according to climate and forcing conditions. Our records are from unforced blooms, so that growers may make their own allowances for their particular districts.

OUR SLOGAN.—Two years ago we adopted as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest."

and have pleasure now in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—

In order that our customers may accomplish this we tender the following services to prospective planters:—

(*a*) An unbiased criticism on any variety submitted;

(*b*) On receipt of a list of the varieties already planted recommendations will be made showing how the list may be improved for a particular climate;

(*c*) And a regular and drastic scrutiny will be made of the varieties imported each year so that only the best may survive. It will be necessary for customers making use of these services to state fully, when communicating with us, all particulars regarding soil and climate so that there will be no difficulty in the way of their receiving the best possible advice. No trouble will be spared to ensure that our customers have the opportunity of growing the very best varieties as it is only by their success in this way that the culture of the Rose will be advanced.

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering, names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication as to whom they come from. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of and the form in which remittances are made.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

THE NURSERY.—(The entrance to which is situated half a mile from Epping Railway Station) is open for inspection during business hours.

For those coming by car and residents of West Epping the nearest approach is by way of Kent Street.

For visitors coming by train the following directions are submitted:—When facing up the railway steps, after leaving the train, the visitor is looking north and can see a small portion of the Nursery, slightly to the left. Take the road on the left side of the railway line, as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right and the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees.

The Nursery is closed on Sundays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of rose interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake, or comment on any rose's adaptability to special conditions.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS.,

'Phone: Epping 11. Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

Business Hours:

Week Days: 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturdays: 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Saturday afternoons and holidays by appointment.

Climatological Map of Australia

Owing to the many failures, caused by planting unsuitable varieties, it has been thought advisable to indicate in a very broad way those districts of Australia which show similar conditions of climate, in so far as they concern the growth of Roses and other plants, so that if any given plant is successful in one place there should be no climatic bar to its success in other places where climatic conditions are equal.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, owing to the fact that they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil variations, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

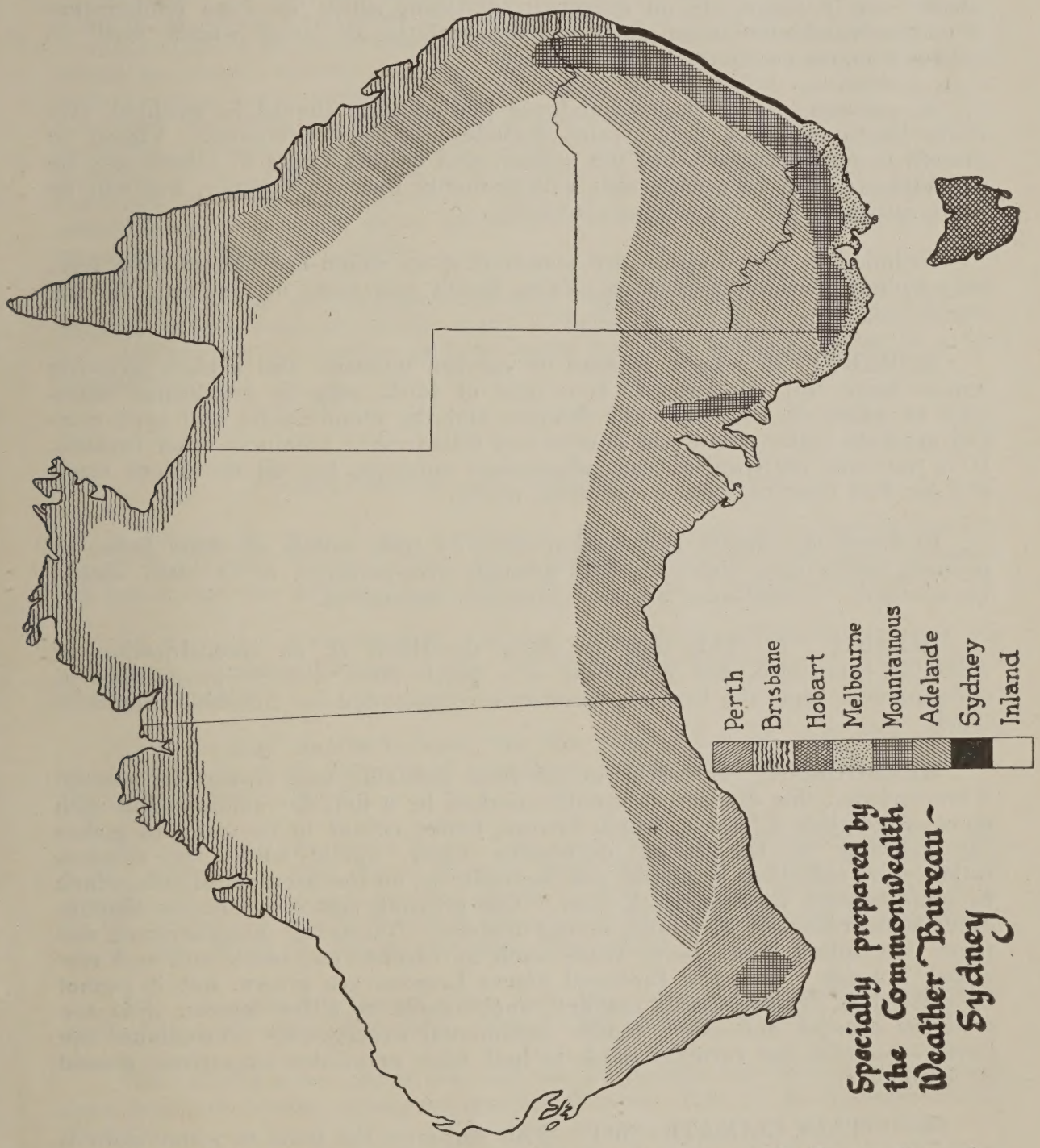
The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by the letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

ADELAIDE: "A"—This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, while the heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue should be discarded as these faults are increased by the peculiar action of the sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black spot and many fungous diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madam Edouard Herriot, etc., which fail in humid climates are quite satisfactory. Grapes and wheat are also highly successful for the same reason, and the lack of humidity provides a first class fruit drying atmosphere.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparision to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madam Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madam Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist shady climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.



BRISBANE: "B"—Last year this was classed as a tropical climate throughout, but Mr. Fred. Turner, F.L.S., has suggested an improvement by making the portion commencing about Rockhampton and thence northward purely tropical with the southern portion as a modification. It was pointed out that while Brisbane grows a large number of the tropical plants, there are a few kinds which do not thrive and yet do well at Rockhampton. As, however, none of these exceptions are listed, we leave the division as it is at present, at the same time expressing appreciation for the valuable suggestion.

This division is characterised by warm, even humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as

Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

HOBART: "H"—Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and sub-tropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage, or to blue, should be avoided. Pernetianas are not generally successful.

INLAND: "I"—This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

MELBOURNE: "M"—Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

MOUNTAIN CLIMATE: "MT"—This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible, visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

PERTH: "P"—The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain. Largely influenced by a cold,

southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

SYDNEY: "S"—A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Bega in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

Comments on Quality Plants

Last year, in May, I got a number of roses from you which I planted round the Tennis Court. They have grown luxuriantly and have reached the top of the wire netting, about 9 ft. Mrs. S. E. B., Tenterfield, N.S.W.

All the roses forwarded by you are doing well and I can certainly recommend Climbing Laurent Carle for Melbourne Growers. J. H. F., Melbourne, Victoria.

I got a dozen standards from you last year, and I am well pleased with them. They have all grown and have been admired by many of my friends. S. L., Tenterfield, N.S.W.

In regard to the roses I got last year, they are all doing wonderfully well. Columbia, Mrs. Egan, Frances Scott Key, Rose Marie, W. F. Dreer and Rev. F. Page Roberts are just getting their fourth crop of flowers and some of the plants are 4 or 5 feet high in spite of hard cutting back of the flower stalks. Dr. R. O. B., Darling Downs, Queensland.

All the roses purchased from you last year are growing remarkably well—Standards especially good. Mrs. J. W., Grenfell, N.S.W.

Some of the roses which you sent me six months ago have already grown into immense bushes, producing endless flowers. Rev. C. L., Coonabarabran, 21/4/24.

I visited Mr. Terry's garden and was pleased to see his roses doing so well. He tells me he got several plants from you and they are doing well on his light soil. J. C. W., Melbourne, Victoria.

Last year I obtained from you, through a friend who was ordering roses, a dozen plants, which I am glad to say have all done very well, particularly "Columbia." S. P. H., Mt. Lawley, Western Australia.

The rose "Columbia" which I got from you last year is doing splendidly. I never saw anything like it. Undoubtedly, it is a most beautiful rose. A. R., East Branxton, N.S.W.

Rose Culture in Brief

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as Mildew and Black Spot are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, not too wide, and the tallest varieties in the middle of two-sided beds or at the back of one-sided quarters.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—Good roses may be, and frequently are, grown with little preparation of the beds. But the grower who trenches 2 to 3 feet deep, drains by underground tile or other drain, manures with suitable materials, and in general "gives with both hands" to his plants, will receive in like measure an abundance of first quality blooms that will more than repay for the extra attention.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, August is favoured above all other months.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below ground. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Special mixtures are put up embodying these three main plant foods. Where blood and bone is used it requires the addition of extra potash to make it complete from a chemical point of view. Where it is desired to mix a Rose manure super phosphate two parts, sulphate of potash, two parts, and sulphate of amonia, one part, will provide a very good basis. Regular liming (once a year) and water are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning The loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from the bottom two

inches of the stem, and in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

PRUNING.—The first principles of pruning are very simple. Every bud (or eye) is a possible outlet of growth, and has the power of producing a branch. The art of pruning consists, FIRST, of reducing the number of possible outlets, to ensure that all growths will be vigorous, and SECONDLY to direct the growths that will follow into a shapely plant with well-balanced branches uncrowded by dead wood or useless shoots.

Climbing varieties require the longest and most vigorous canes shortened, and after the first flowering the spurs which produced the blooms should be cut back to two eyes.

DISEASES.—Aphis may be killed by a nicotine preparation, or washed off by a strong jet of water from a hose. Mildew and Black Spot may be prevented much more easily than cured, by regular sprayings of Liver of Sulphur—one ounce to two gallons of water, or by dusting with nine parts flour of sulphur and one part arsenate of lead powder. It is most important that the two powders be well mixed to prevent injury to the foliage from too much lead arsenate. Scale should be sprayed with a red oil preparation and arsenate of lead will effectively settle all leaf-eating insects.

Australian Raised Roses

Almost all the Roses grown in Australia have been introduced from Europe, or America. Bred for totally different conditions of climate, it is not surprising that many have been discarded almost as soon as they have flowered. The time is coming when much of this disappintment will be avoided, by planting Roses bred for and tested under Australian conditions, before being catalogued. It is not too much to say that Australia possesses the finest climate in the world for raising new Roses and extensive developments in this direction may be looked for in the near future. Two new varieties are offered here and a list of the best sorts to date is appended.

Novelties for 1924

Descriptions Supplied by the Raiser

SUNDAY BEST (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—A most brilliant, healthy vigorous Rose, profuse in flowers of fine form, size and colour, and decidedly the most distinct and striking "Single Rose" produced for years; and no sooner is the spring crop over than the second crop of flowers commence to form. The colour is brilliant carmine, with a very distinct clear white eye. It makes a tall specimen bush and is ideal as a hedge—five feet high. The foliage is abundant, free from disease and pleasing. It makes a bright spot in the garden when seen in full sunshine. 3/6 each. Presented to the Victorian National Rose Society which will receive the profit.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig).—This is a dwarf free flowering variety and a second generation seedling from Rosa gigantea. It possesses the large firm petal of its parent and has vigorous bushy growth and remarkable free flowering qualities. As grown in Mr. Alister Clark's garden the colour is warm rosy apricot pink with a flush of salmon. The blooms are semi-double and when the plants are established, exhibit a length of petal quite above the ordinary. The foliage is mildew proof and highly disease resistant. 5/- each.

Some Other Varieties Raised in Australia

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (Kerslake).
AUSTRALIA FELIX (Alister Clark).
BLACK BOY (Alister Clark),
BORDERER (Alster Clark).
CHERUB (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh).
CLIMBING COUNTESS La Barthe (Lewis).
GOLDEN VISION (Alister Clark).
GWEN NASH (Alister Clark).
HARBINGER (Alister Clark).
JESSIE CLARK (Alister Clark).
KITTY KININMONTH (Alister Clark).
LORETTO (Alister Clark).
MIDNIGHT SUN (Grant).
CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (Rosen).
CLIMBING MADAME SECOND WEBER (Ardagh).
CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (Upton).
CLIMBING SOUV. DE THERESE LEVET (Wood) and (Nichol), two sports.
CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET.
CRACKER (Alister Clark).
DON JOSE (Alister Clark).
E. N. WARD (Kershaw).
FANCY FREE (Alister Clark).
FIREDRAGON (Alister Clark).
FLORENCE RUSS (G. Russ).
FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark).
MISS MARION MANIFOLD (Adamson).
MRS. FRANK GUTHRIE (Alister Clark).
MRS. R. C. BELL (Alister Clark).
NORA CUNNINGHAM (Alister Clark).
PENELOPE (Williams).
QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark).
SALMON SPRAY (Grant).
SCORCHER (Alister Clark).
SQUATTER'S DREAM (Alister Clark).
STAR OF QUEENSLAND (Williams).
SUNNY SOUTH (Alister Clark).
SWEET SEVENTEEN (Alister Clark).
VANITY (Halstead).

Having seen and, in fact, helped select and plant what you supplied to my friend last year, I am more than pleased with the quality and should like you to supply me. F. S. B., Glen Innes, N.S.W.

Mabel Morse, Betty Uprichard and Reverend Williamson are far and away above my expectations and have all borne splendid blooms and are quite up to your Catalogue comments. Others have done wonderfully well and these three are excellent. In fact Mabel Morse looks like being one of the best twelve in a very short time as it is good in petal and shape and the colour does not fade. E. L. B., Malvern, Victoria.

I duly received your Catalogue. I think your comments on most of the varieties to be of great value towards choosing from the multitude of novelties, and a step that other nurserymen might well follow. Late J. Cronin, Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

Your Catalogue is quite unique in the way of information regarding the roses and other plants you have in your establishment, and, like myself, am sure many will find it a handy work of reference. F. J. Bailey, Director, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

May I take this opportunity to compliment you on your excellent and informative Catalogue and also to express the hope that your efforts on behalf of the rose will continue to meet with the appreciation which they deserve. R. Simmons, Curator, Botanic Gardens, Rockhampton.

Mr. E. N. Ward, Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, paid a high tribute to the new catalogue of Messrs. Hazlewood Bros., which was candid in its remarks, and contained many new features that will be helpful to gardeners throughout Australia—an opinion that was heartily applauded by the members present. "The Garden and the Home," May 7th, 1923.

I consider your Catalogue a most reliable guide. F. W. Turley, Queen's Park, Ipswich, Queensland.

COLUMBIA.

A peerless pink.

MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON.

An excellent white.

MADAM BUTTERFLY.

A harmony of apricot and gold.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS.

A study in old gold.

New Roses, 1924

Descriptions are those of the raisers' condensed. In a few instances local impressions are noted in italics, but they represent the performances of the flowers from budding about Christmas time to the middle of March only. Some may possibly improve slightly, but the faults mentioned are generally those which they are not likely to lose altogether at any age. Customers may get candid criticism of any new variety at the end of the flowering season, on application.

Price 4/- each, except where mentioned. Postage extra. Six plants priced 4/- each for 21/-. Postage extra.

ALICE AMOS (Poly) (Jan Spek).—Flower beautiful cherry-pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. *A dwarf American Pillar. Good.*

AMELIA GUDE (H.T.) (F.H. Lemon).—A unique and charming yellow rose; colour of Sunburst, with deeper shadings on the reverse. The blooms have an individual beauty not always found in the big buds of the modern varieties; it is not a small rose, but of good medium size. It is ideal for table decorations and the blooms are always a first choice with many lady customers; it keeps well. *Recommended highly.*

BARONESSE VAN TUYLL VAN SEROOSKERKEN (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co.).—Flower rose and lilac white, vermilion red and yellowish apricot at the base, very large, semi-double; bud long and pointed. Growth very vigorous, continuous flowering. *Colour crude, lacks petalage.*

BEAUTE DE FRANCE (H.T.) (Toussaint Mille Fils).—Flower creamy white passing to pure white, inside of petals deep yellow, large, full, of fine form, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very hardy, handsome deep green foliage. "Melanie Soupert X Kaiserin Auguste Victoria." *Medium size. Promising.*

BETTY HULTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—In this superb Rose is added to its class a variety of absolute distinctness and outstanding merit. The growth is vigorous and very free branching habit, with large olive green foliage, almost immune from mildew. It is free flowering, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. The blooms are perfectly formed, large full and of great depth, with enormously large smooth and massive petals, the bud is very long and pointed, opening in all weathers. Colour intense saffron yellow with deep golden centre most brilliant and attractive. *Semi-double, moderate growth.* 5/- each.

CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT (H.T.) (Cant).—Rich salmon pink faintly veined with scarlet and suffused with yellow, flowers large, of magnificent build with high pointed centre, of great substance, sweetly perfumed, suitable for exhibition and bedding purposes. *Mildews, but good. Some of the blooms show a tendency to divide when open. Recommended.*

CAPTAIN RONALD CLERK (H.T.) (McGredy).—Free bushy growth, colour brilliant vermilion, shaded orange, with orange base, blooms fairly full, of great length and pointed, sweetly scented. *Very rich colour somewhat approaching Austrian Copper. Peculiar perfume. Large red thorns and red stems.* 10 *to* 15 *petals. Good foliage.*

CERES (H.T.) (Jan Spek).—Flower deep orange, salmon in centre, opening well in all weathers, carried on long stiff stem. Growth very strong; continuous flowering. "Sunburst x Madame Edmond Rostand." Awarded Gold Medal. *Mildews. Colour very rich but fades. Must not be confused with Pembertons climbing variety of the same name.*

CHAMISSO (Clb. Poly) (P. Lambert).—A fine ever flowering rose, with dark red shoots, and reddish green foliage, flowers medium size, moderately full, colour pink, on a large pale yellow ground, buds yellow and orange red, blooming in large clusters, every shoot finishing in a flower spike, sweetly scented. *General impression of flower, pale yellow ... tinge on outside petals.*

CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.)—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety which we have had under observation for two years. The flowers are identical in colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent and will provide a new shade in climbers. *Highly recommended.* 5/-.

CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. *Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew proof red climber.*

CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher).—A very vigorous, large full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety which is very hardy will prove superior for open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. *True climber. Needs no further recommendation.*

CLIMBING TRIOMPHE ORLEANAIS (Climbing Poly) (Turbat & Co.).—Sport of Triomphe Orleanais, with all the qualities of that variety, but the flowers are of a bright cherry red colour, and larger. Vigorous and true perpetual climber. *Flowers show a tendency to blue. Nothing startling.*

COURAGE (H.T.) (McGredy).—Colour, shade and form is that of the H.P. "Duke of Wellington" with the freedom of bloom and habit of the Hybrid Tea. Sweetly scented. *Very liable to mildew, short in petal and growth generally. A front row variety.*

DAVID GILMORE (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Vigorous upright growth and mildew proof, flowers very large, full, and well formed. Colour brilliant scarlet red, an even shade throughout, opening freely in all weathers. A good exhibition and garden Rose. *The plants under observation were covered with mildew. Blooms faded and blued badly.*

DOCTEUR LOUIS ESCARRAS (Pernt) (Clement Nabonnand).—Flower deep salmon pink changing to bright rosy scarlet, of cupped form. Growth very vigorous, glossy deep green foliage, very free flowering. "Constance x Seedling." *Blooms too flat.*

DUKE OF NORMANDY (H.T.) (The Jersey Nurseries).—In general appearance and colour this Rose may be accurately described as a highly coloured "La France" with its centre standing out in perfect, true conical form. Growth vigorous, free flowering. "St. Helena x George Dickson." *Lacks distinctiveness and perfume.*

ELVIRA ARAMAYO (Pernt) (P. J. Looymans & Zonen).—Flower of a special red colour hitherto unknown in Roses, namely Indian red, buds well formed, relatively long pointed. Growth fairly strong, straight and bushy; very free flowering. "Feu Joseph Looymans x (Seedling of Leslie Holland x Rayon d'Or). A splendid bedding Rose, very fine for table decoration. Awarded the Gold Medal at Bagatelle, Paris, in June, 1922. *Good.*

EMILE CHARLES (Pernt) (P. Bernaix).—Flower of superb and almost striking coral red colouring. Outer petals rosy pink tinted strawberry red with a fire red shading at the base; nice bud fiery red shaded with golden yellow. Growth vigorous; flowering continously. A progeny of Madame Edouard Herriott. *Like Independence Day.*

EVELYN MURLAND (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—The outside petals are shot pink and coral red, suffused and lined orange; the inside of petals intense salmon pink, and cochineal veined yellow with deep yellow base. The growth is vigorous, erect and free, with dark green and glossy foliage, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season. The blooms are strongly tea perfumed, of large size, full and well formed, petals large, round and smooth. *Pernetiana origin. Good colour and shape. Mildews.*

FERDINAND DUMAY (H.T.) (E. Buatois).—Growth vigorous and bushy, very free flowering, flowers large, very full, opening well, imbricated form. superb colour, apricot nankeen yellow, centre darker, extremities of petals creamy white. *Centre petals very narrow, poor shape. Not recommended.*

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (Pernt) (P. J. Looymans and Zonen).—Flower yellow with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre, large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy; very healthy brilliant green foliage. 'Sunburst x Rayon d'Or." Awarded First Class Certificate Amsterdam, 1921, Gold Medal at—Nos Jungunt Rosae—Exhibition at Rotterdam, July, 1922. *Good..*

FLORENCE L. IZZARD. (H.T.) (McGredy).—Colour deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms long and pointed, of fine substance, perfect form, and delightfully scented, foliage mildew proof. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S. *A sister seedling to Mabel Morse, but richer in colour. Not extra large in bloom and only moderate growth. A beautiful variety.*

GENERAL SMUTS (H.T.) (G. A. van Rossem).—Flower of glowing cherry red colour with a deep coral red shade, of perfect form. Growth quite erect; mildew proof, glossy dark green foliage; very free flowering "General MacArthur x Madame Edouard Herriott." Award of Merit Amsterdam, when exhibited for the first time in July, 1921. *Good petals and foliage. Fragrant.*

GLARONA (H.T.) (Raised by Dr. Kruger; introduced by H. Kiese & Co.).—Flower of fresh "Souvenir de la Malmaison" colour. Growth very vigorous; very free flowering. Most useful for cut flower purposes. *Climbing habit of growth.*

GWYNETH (Hybrid Polyantha) (Easlea).—This beautiful novelty will fill a long felt want among the yellow shades of this increasingly popular group. The buds are deep canary yellow, lined crimson on outside. They are of exquisite form and most freely produced, the stems carrying from 25 to 40 buds. The half open flowers are semi-double of clear sunflower yellow, tinted lemon and display a wealth of golden stamens, changing to nearly white as flowers expand. The foliage is dark green of a leathery texture and glistening. It is also quite mildew proof. Growth is vigorous; more of the type of Orleans Rose. It will be an ideal bedder flowering as it does from October to June. Raised by the well-known Amateur, Mr. Richard Woosnam from two of his hybridised seedlings. *Fades when open. Nearly single.*

HAWLMARK SCARLET (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—This very distinct and beautiful Rose adds another most valuable addition to the red colours in this

section. The colour is a brilliant scarlet. The growth is vigorous, flowering continuously throughout the season. The blooms are well formed, of medium size, and very sweetly scented. A good bedding Rose. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S. *When fully open petals turn back like Red Letter Day, otherwise a good full bodied variety. Must not be confused with Hawlmark Crimson.*

IDEAL (Dwf. Poly) (Jan Spek).—Flower beautiful dark scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell" and in growth somewhat similar. A splendid variety for bedding and forcing, announced by the raiser as the finest dark red Polyantha Rose yet introduced. Awarded two Gold Medals. *Possesses all the vigour and flowering habits of Orleans with the same liability to bud mildew. Shows less of the white eye of Miss E. Cavell and is a decidedly richer colour. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date.*

JAMES WALLEY (H.T.) (Easlea).—A coppery golden pedigree seedling from Ophelia.

JAN STEEN (H.T.))—Brilliant scarlet. Large well formed flowers. A strong grower and very hardy. Deliciously perfumed.

JEANNE CABANIS (H.T.) (P. Guillot).—Flower bright carmine rose with silvery reflexed petals and coppery rose centre, keeping its colour well, large, very full, of fine form and of good substance; bud coral red. Growth vigorous and hardy; foliage bronzy green free from all disease.

LADY DIXON HARTLAND (H.T.) (Cant & Sons).—Strong upright growth, colour deepest salmon in centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well, and sweetly scented. *Moderately full, good petal.*

LADY ROUNDWAY (Pernt) (Cant & Sons).—Bushy growth, colour deep coppery chrome of same shade throughout, medium size blooms of fair substance, sweetly scented, most continuous and free flowering. *Mildew proof, semi-double, very rich colour. Good.*

LADY VENABLES VERNON (H.T.) (The Jersey Nurseries).—A beautiful Rose of true conical form. Its colour in the bud state is a lovely blending of cream and saffron, the base of the petals being chrome yellow; as the bloom opens this gradually tones to soft flesh overlaid with blush, of exquisite scent. "Amy Hammond x Sir Alexander N. Rechfort." A good healthy grower which has never been attacked by mildew.

LORD ALLENBY (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—An Exhibitor's Rose par-excellence. The blooms are of large size, full, with very large smooth petals of great depth and substance. A very fine, perfectly formed, ideal exhibition bloom with high pointed centre. Also a good garden variety of robust erect growth, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud, carried on good stiff stems with large sage green foliage. The colour is rich crimson suffused with scarlet, very attractive. Awarded the Card of Commendation of the N.R.S. *Blues and fades badly. A mildew slave. Good exhibition shape.*

LOUIS KAHLE (H.T.) (H. Kiese & Co.).—Flower bright cherry red, large, of good substance, carried on long stem; strongly perfumed. Growth vigorous, free from all disease. "Lieutenant Chaure x Etoile de France."

LOUISE JOLY (Pernt) (E. Buatois).—Flower capucine lake shaded with reddish salmon and orange yellow, large, full, of cupped form; elongated

bud opening well, coral red shaded shrimp pink on a saffron yellow base. Growth vigorous, free branching; very floriferous. "Seedling x Madame Edouard Herriott."

LUCIE NICOLAS-MEYER (H.T.) (F. Guillot).—Flower deep pink, the outer petals are suffused with rosy flesh, a lovely combination of colours, very large, very full and globular, of long duration and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous branching; very free flowering. *Somewhat like La France lacks its rich perfume.*

MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. *Liable to fade and is not free from mildew. Good shape.*

MADAME AUTRAND (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co.).—Flower pale blush and honey yellow, very large and full; bud coppery orange. Growth vigorous; very floriferous. *Petals good size and shape. Promising.*

MADAME DE BAUVOIRE. (H.T.) (A. Schwartze).—Flower rosy white, with pale rose centre, large, full, nicely shaped; long bud. Growth vigorous; varnished light green foliage. "Madame Vittoria Gagniere x Lady Ashtown."

MADAME SCHMITT (H.T.) (A. Schwartze).—Flower salmon rose, tinted peach rose, large and full. Growth vigorous, purple coloured green foliage.

MADELAINE PACAUD (H.T.) (C. Chambard).—Flower: Reverse of petals bright coppery rose, inside of petals silvery rose slightly shaded with salmon, base of petals coppery yellow, very large, of cupped form, sweet scented; bud elongated, bright coppery rose, borne on rigid stems. Growth very vigorous, erect, branching with few thorns; glossy deep green foliage. *Moderate growth, good shape but colour rather crude.*

MADETTE (Pernt) (P. Guillot).—Rose shaded orange, flowering profusely and continuously, bud very long, dark red capucine, growth vigorous, excellent for massing. *Thin blooms, too loose for most. Mildews.*

MAMA LAMESCH (H.T.) (P. Lambert).—A wonderful colour, orange and flesh rose, on the back darker red, centre reddish copper with carmine on a yellow ground, bud pointed, on erect stems, flowers large, full and well formed, sweetly scented, growth vigorous, erect and bushy and continuously flowering. *Mildews. Outer petals of good substance, centre petals rather narrow.*

MARIE LUNNEMANN (H.T.) (Jos. Timmermans).—Flower like "Madame Abel Chatenay" in colour, delicate pink, large, full and of fine form. Growth vigorous, branching; floriferous. 'Pharisaer x Laurent Carle."

MAUD CUMING (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—A truly super Rose with well shaped blooms carried on long stiff stems. The growth is vigorous, erect, and free branching habit with handsome deep green foliage, flowering most profusely and continuously throughout the season. The blooms are large, full, and nice globular form, with high centre; petals are very large, smooth, and of great depth and substance. The colours are delicate peach shaded with coral pink, suffused and veined orange, the base of petals deep orange.

MEVROUW G. DE JONGE VAN ZWYNSBERGEN (H.T.) (Leenders & Co.). —Flower pale flesh, centre fleshy pink and salmon, very large and full.

Growth very vigorous and compact; very free flowering. *Mildews, good shape, no perfume. Held for further trial.*

MRS. BECKWITH (Pernt) (J. Pernet Ducher).—Vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, long bud, medium sized, full gracefully shaped flower; colour buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals, without any other shading. Very free and hardy. *Mildew proof. Recommended highly.*

MRS. COURTNEY PAGE (Pernt) (McGredy).—Free blooming, exquisite novel colouring, which is orange cerise, with carmine shading towards the base, most distinct petals of great size and substance, perfect shape and sweetly scented. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S. *Moderate growth, semi-double. Mildews.*

MRS. THEODORE SALVESEN (H.T.) (Dobbie &Co.).—Flower coppery salmon in bud passing to a lovely shade of salmon pink, splendid in form and substance borne on strong stem. The growth, habit and freedom of blooming are first rate. *Quilled centre petals. Moderate growth.*

MRS. WM. SERGENT (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and spendidly formed, colour apricot and peach, very heavily flushed and pencilled with rose pink towards the edge of the petals, which are nicely reflexed. A grand garden Rose and useful exhibition flower. Awarded the Gold Medal, Glasgow. *Somewhat after the colour of Esme, but fuller and deeper. Good.*

MURIEL WILSON (T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall).—Flower white, lightly shaded lemon, large, full, perfectly shaped, carried on a good stiff stem; highly tea perfumed. A strong grower and a very free bloomer. This beautiful Rose has gained the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society. *Gained the Gold Medal just before the war and has been held over for dissemination nearly* 12 *years. Growth only moderate, centre divides, and a great similarity to White Maman Cochet are its main faults.*

NUR MAHAL (The Fairy of the Palace) (Hyb Musk) (Pemberton).—Flowers rich crimson of medium size and produced freely on long arching shoots. Musk perfume.

PAPA GOUCHAULT (Clb. Poly) (Turbat & Co.).—Very vigorous climber, with abundant glistening green foliage. Flowers in bouquets of 15 to 20, medium size, double, of nice form, colour pure crimson red, lasting very long without fading. *Not flowered yet.*

PRESIDENT CHERIOUX (Pernt) (J. Pernet Ducher).—A vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, bronzy green foliage, long bud, very large, full globular flower on stiff stalk, coral red bud shaded with yellow at the base. A wonderful colour, very free. *An improved Lyon in shape and stem. Not quite so dark. Very good.*

PRESIDENT POINCARE (H.T.) (L. Walter; introduced by Roserais du Val de la Loire).—Flower of superb brilliant colouring, outside of petals bright pink, shaded with lemon yellow at the base, border of petals tinted purplish mauve, inside of petals rosy magenta, centre petals rich tyrian rose shaded with yellow, of perfect form and delicious fragrance; buds nicely egg-shaped. Growth vigorous. "Beaute Inconstante x Caroline Testout x Mevrouw Dora van Tets." *Pleasing colour but rather flat in shape.*

ROSABEL WALKER (H.T.) (Frank Cant).—Brilliant scarlet shaded velvety crimson with splashes of yellow at base of petals, growth vigorous and free flowering, of considerable substance, distinctly fragrant, suitable for

pillars, etc. Awarded the Certificate of Merit N.R.S. and Award of Merit R.H.S.. *Upright growth. Not flowered yet.*

RUDOLPH KLUIS (Dwarf Poly) (Anth. Kluis).—Glowing vermilion red, growth and size of the flowers are the same as "Ellen Poulsen," mildew proof. A very charming bedding Rose. *Inferior to "Ellen Poulsen." Not mildew proof.*

SIMON LABBE (H.T.) (Ketten Bros.).—Flowers of apricot yellow colour, changing to clear saffron yellow when full open, very large, fairly full, beautifully formed, and strongly perfumed; buds long and pointed, growth vigorous, erect and free flowering. *Colour too pale. Nothing startling at present.*

SOUVENIR DE F. BOHE (H.T.) (Chambard).—Vigorous growth and bronzy green foliage, superb long bud, dark salmon flowers, very large, full, and cupped form. Orange salmon, very rich colour. Excellent for both exhibition and massing. *Mildews. Moderate upright growth, colour inclined to be hard.*

SOUVENIR DE FRANCOIS MERCIER (H.T.) (Laperriere).—Flower coppery clear rose, heavily edged deeper coppery rose, large, and sweetly scented; nice elongated buds generally borne singly on stiff stems. Growth vigorous, erect; light green foliage. The progeny of "Antoine Rivoire." An excellent acquisition for massing and cut flower purposes. Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Colonial Exhibition Marseille.

SOUVENIR DE GABRIEL LUIZET (H.T.) (J. Croibier).—Flower sulphur yellow lightly tinted salmon, passing to deeper yellow when opening, and straw yellow when fully expanded, very large, full, opening well; handsome egg shaped buds generally borne single on strong stems. Growth very vigorous, erect, branching, with dark coloured foliage. "Melanie Soupert x Lyon Rose." A truly superb Rose which has created a sensation wherever shown.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen). Flower cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, very full, of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks; long pointed bud opening well. Growth vigorous branching, similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger and stronger. This Rose which possesses a very strong and delicious perfume is said to be superior to all others in this class, having perfect cutting and forcing qualities. Unnamed seedling of "Sunburst x Golden Ophelia. Awarded Several Gold Medals at various exhibitions. *Rich Sunburst colour with petals of good shape and substance, good growth and one of the best Novelties of the year.*

SOYECOURT (H.T.) (The Jersey Nurseries).—Flower blood red overlaid orange vermilion. Growth vigorous; continuous flowering. *Vigorous clean growth, splendid dark green foliage, colour does not seem to blue. No Perfume.*

S.S. PENNOCK (H.T.) (W. Kordes & Sohne).—Glowing cerise, with yellowish shades. The immense flowers with high pointed centres and fine pointed buds have been described as an improvement on Mrs Geo. Shawyer. A first rate Garden and Decorative Rose. *Mildews badly. Darker than Shawyer, good growth, no perfume. Promising well.*

SUBSTITUT JACQUES CHAPEL (H.T.) (P. Bernaix).—Flower of beautiful peach blossom colouring, border of petals purple rose shaded with lemon yellow at the base. Growth vigorous, erect branching; very free

flowering. "Melanie Soupert x Lyon Rose." *Reported good in New Zealand.*

THERESE ZEIMET LAMBERT (H.T.) (P. Lambert).—Buds long, pointed, on stiff stems, colour rose with yellowish copper, flowers perfect in form, large, full, opening well, carmine to rose colour, with orange and chrome ground, very sweetly scented; growth vigorous and upright; very free flowering. *Mildews badly.*

VESUVIUS (H.T.) (McGredy).—Single, colour brightest scarlet crimson, sweetly perfumed, growth free and bushy, good bedding and massing rose. *Medium size, fades and mildews. Inferior to Hawlmark Crimson.*

VIOLET PARNCUTT (H.T.) (Easlea).—In the way of Old Gold, but the exquisite buds are smaller and produced in large clusters.

WILHELM KORDES (Pernt) (W. Kordes' Sohne).—Flower of most distinct and attractive colouring; capucine red on a golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow striped with red when expanding, full, of noble form, carried on stiff stems. Its vigorous branching growth coupled with marvellous floriferousness will make this Rose a popular favourite. "Gorgeous x Adolph Koschel."

New Roses, 1923

After a second season's trial in which all varieties had equal chances, we have kept the following list as the best to date. Should any of those left out strike good form at a later stage they will be specially mentioned in next year's catalogue.

Price 2/6 each; 27/- dozen. Postage extra.

ALBERTINE (Wich.) (Barbier), 6.—Coppery chamois in the centre, outer petals bright salmon passing to coppery rose, abundantly produced in clusters; but deep vermilion. Growth extra vigorous, climbing, numerous laterals are produced, which are densely clad with beautiful glossy foliage. Rosa Wichuraiana x Mrs. Arthur Waddell. Wants further testing.

ALICE KAEMPFF (H.T.) (J. Felberg-Leclerc), F.2.—Outer petals silky rose with lilac reflexes, centre petals silvery white with rosy lilac sheen, with coppery lilac centre, large and full, with strong Provence Rose perfume; bud elongated. General MacArthur x Radiance. Good Colour, but rather flat shape.

AMERICA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill), F.2.—(Premier x Hoosier). Everyone who sees this variety growing is highly enthusiastic over it. The buds are long pointed, opening to immense, fragrant, rose-pink flowers. The foliage is large and of a dark green shade. The plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. Almost thornless. One of the best.

AMERICAN LEGION (H.T.) (Towill), F.1.—This variety has rather flat globular buds; large, full, cerise red flowers possessed of a fragrant perfume, and lasting well. The foliage is large, glossy, of a reddish green shade, and not subject to mildew. The plant is vigorous in growth and a profuse bloomer. This was originally named "American Legion" in the United States, but the name has been changed to "Legion" in that country on account of the objection of the Association of the same name to the original designation.

ANGELUS (H.T.) Lemon), F. 2 or 3.—A seedling from Columbia and Ophelia, and promising to be one of the very best white roses on the list. At times the colour shows light yellow at centre. It is a fine big bloom on strong stems, and in addition to good lasting qualities is very fragrant. The plants are strong in growth, free flowering, and the foliage is mildew proof.

BESSIE CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.), 2.—Colour bright pink, blooms large, of great substance, strong upright growth. Awarded first prize for 12 blooms of any one variety, Croydon; silver medal, City of London Show. Mildews badly, but otherwise good.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son), F.2.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine, with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. A truly glorious combination of colours that attracts, delights and varies in tone and intensity as the bloom develops. The growth is very vigorous, erect and free branching habit, with sage green foliage, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S., and Award of Merit or the R.H.S. Lovely colour and shape. Recommended.

CAPTAIN KILBEE STUART (H.T.) (Alex. Dickcon & Son), F.3.—Sturdy and erect growth, with large and dark olive green foliage. The blooms are carried on rigid flower stems; they are perfectly formed, of noble size and depth, with very large, smooth and massive petals. The colour is rich glowing velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, and most brilliant and attractive. An exhibition rose of the highest standard, also serviceable for garden purposes; and a valuable addition to the crimson shades of Hybrid Teas because of its brilliance of colour, wonderful size, and most delightful fragrance.

CHERUB (H.T.) (Alister), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and habit that in Spring is a mass of beautiful well-formed salmon pink flowers, gracefully displayed. It also flowers in Autumn when, although the flowers are not numerous, the colouring is superb, making this variety one of the most distinct of its popular class.

CLARA CURTIS (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son).—In every nursery in N.S.W., this variety has been a great disappointment. Poor growth and what there was died back in Autumn. Not recommended.

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew proof, sweetly perfumed and a genuine climber. Recommended.

CLB. MADAM EDOUARD HERRIOTT (Per) (Ketten Bros.), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion.

CLB. MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son).—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses.

COURTNEY PAGE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons), F.3.—Bushy growth; large, full, well formed flowers, colour scarlet crimson, shaded deeper crim-

son, of unrivalled brilliance and lasting a long time in good condition; very sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S..

DIANA (H.T.) (Bees' Ltd.), 3.—Malmaison pink is the predominating colour of this rose, but on the reflex of the petals it fades away and merges into lemon cream; the flower is full and of faultless form, with petals of leathery substance, opening well in all weathers. A moderately vigorous grower, with strong disease-resistant foliage.

ELSIE BECKWITH (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son), F.3.—Rich deep glowing rosy pink. Ideal for all decorative work. Charming in all stages. Blooms carried rigidly upright on long strong stems, and very lasting. Sweetly scented and very resistant to mildew.

FIREDRAGON (H.T.) (Alister Clark), F.2.—Large, full and sweetly scented, while the colour is best described as a brilliant, fiery red, with the rare quality of retaining its shade without bluing. The plants are vigorous in growth, with the mildew-proof foliage for which "Glenara" seedlings are noted, and are continuously in bloom. Requires time to establish.

FLORENCE RUSS (H.T.) (G. Russ), F.3.—The colour in early spring is pink in the centre shading to a pearly white at the edges of the petals. During summer and autumn the colour is saffron orange shading to white at the edge of petals. The flower is full and of perfect form, the petals being beautifully reflexed. With liberal treatment, large enough for exhibition, and a good garden rose, being of perfect habit, upright and branching. Slightly tea scented. The foliage is dark green and mildew-proof. (Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S.V.)

FRAGRANT BOUQUET (Per x H.T.) (Howard & Smith), F.3.—Another gem, the name of which has been suggested by its remarkably sweet scent and free flowering habit, each individual plant, as seen in the rose field of the originator, being a veritable bouquet. The plant is of compact growth with flowers of medium size, of a delicate flesh pink, with the base of the petals a golden yellow. Good.

FREIBURG II. (H.T.) (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.2.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Very valuable for massing and cutting.

HARBINGER (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark), 6.—In this rose we have an early, spring-flowering, climber of good habit and just what is required to fill the bleak days of very early spring. When covered with its very large single flowers of pure, refined pink it brightens the garden while the daffodils are still in flower. A good grower, with healthy, elegant foliage. Suitable to all climates. In a hedge, or on a fence, it is more popular at "Glenara" than "Sinica Anemone," and its flowers are of a better shape and colour. For early cutting it is a fine companion to "Jessie Clark" and "Flying Colours."

INNOCENCE (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.), 3.—A very large single pure white flower, measuring over five inches in diameter. The plant is of fine strong, upright growth, with dark green foliage. Mildew-proof. Will prive invaluable for massing. Must not be confused with L'Innocence. Simplicity, Irish Beauty, and Innocene will be tested out to see which is to remain.

JOHN HART (H.T.) (Hicks), 3.—Bud large, long pointed; flower very large, full, open, high centred, double, lasting; cherry-pink; borne singly on long, strong stems; slight fragrance. Foliage sufficient, large dark green

wrinkled, disease-resistant. Vigorous, dwarf; profuse and continuous bloomer.

JOSEPH GUY (Poly) (Auguste Nonin), 4.—Flower bright scarlet red, very large. Growth vigorous, exceedingly free flowering. Very effective for massing in beds. Very like Rodhatte.

LADY CRAIG (H.T.) (H. Dickson Ltd.), F.3.—Vigorous growth. Large full flowers of fine form, and sweetly scented. Colour deep cadmium yellow, with honey-yellow centre, very free and perpetual. A splendid garden rose, frequently large enough for exhibition.

LADY INCHIQUIN (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons), 3.—Best described as orange cerise, so novel that wherever exhibited it has been a centre of attraction. It is of vigorous growth, branching habit, and free flowering; the blooms are large, full, perfect in shape, and delicately perfumed. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S. Award of Merit of the R.H.S. True Pernetiana.

LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons), F.2 or 3.—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long-pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented. Keeps its colour splendidly. Highly recommended.

LORETTO (H.T.) (Alister Clark), 6.—A climbing or pillar rose of most distinct and beautiful colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. The foliage is magnificent and disease-proof, and as the flower is sweetly scented, of particularly striking colour and large for its class, it must take its place as one of the best rambling roses sent out. It is best in the spring, but flowers well in autumn.

MA FIANCEE (H.T.) (G. A. van Rossem, 1922), F.2.—Flower dark crimson, shaded black, retaining its original colour, strongly perfumed. Growth vigorous; glossy mildew-proof foliage; very free flowering. General MacArthur x Red Letter Day. Fine for forcing, bedding and decorative purposes and considered to be better than Hadley. Award of Merit. Promising.

MABEL MORSE (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons), F.3.—Free habit of growth; large, full, well-formed flowers, continuously produced; colour clear bright golden yellow without shading; free from mildew, and sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Pernetiana origin. Beautiful in shape, colour, and young foliage. Highly recommended for A.M.P. and on heavy soils in S.

MADAME ALEXANDRE DREUX (Pernetiana) (Soupert & Notting), 3.—Brilliant golden yellow colour without shading. Large, full, and of good form. Growth vigorous, erect branching; very free flowering Rayon d'Or x Primerose.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa Bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son), 6.—Flower sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth climbing; the foliage is most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty.

MEVROUV C. VAN MARWYK KOOY (H.T.) (Leenders & Co.), F.2.—Flowers very large, full, perfect in form and fragrant; the colour is white, centre Indian yellow, sometimes coppery orange, growth vigorous and very floriferous. A highly coloured Madam Jules Bouche. Good.

MR. JOHN M. JOLLES (H.T.) (Van Rossem), F.3.—Frau Karl Druschki x Joseph Hill. Bud large, globular; flower large, double, open, lasting; clear creamy yellow, with apricot and golden yellow shadings; borne several together, on good stem; fragrant. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, disease-resistant. Many thorns. Vigorous, bushy; profuse and continuous bloomer; hardy. First Class Certificate, Dutch Society of Horticulturists. Recommended.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.) (Pierson), F.1.—A sport of the popular variety Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful.

MRS. FRANK GUTHRIE (H. Gig.) (Alister Clark), F.2.—A dwarf everblooming variety, forming a beautiful bush with most attractive foliage that is mildew-proof and persistent. Its flowers are of a beautiful clear pink, and tea scented. It is one of the first perpetual roses to descend from Rosa Gigantea, and as it flowers continuously right into winter, it must become a great favourite for garden decoration and cutting.

MRS. HENRY BOWLES (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.), 2 or 3.—Growth free and upright, blooms of great substance and beautifully pointed; colour warm rosy pink shaded with salmon orange. Quite distinct. Awarded Certificate of Merit, N.R.S. Silver Medal at City of London Show. Very large and good, but mildews.

MRS. W. C. EGAN (Per x H.T.) (Howard & Smith), 2.—An extremely vigorous, healthy grower with long pointed buds of absolutely perfect shape, measuring fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and developing into perfect flowers. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft, light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced freely and continuously throughout the season, a record of six plants in the garden of Mr. Egan, planted last spring, showing a total of 298 blooms, or an average of practically fifty blooms per plant, a record which under like conditions, has been equalled only by a few other varieties. Fully up to description. Shows none of the faults of the Pernetiana. Can strongly recommend.

NELLY VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren), 3.—Flower of superb clear yellow colouring like Lady Greenall; handsome foliage. A first class rose.

PHOEBE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son), 3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, sligthly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Splendid.

REVEREND WILLIAMSON (Pernetiana) (Pernet-Ducher), 3.—Coral red shaded carmine lake; large, full and globular; long deep coral red bud. A very vigorous grower of spreading branching habit and reddish bronze green foliage. A very beautiful colour, deeper than the other varieties in existence. This is the absolute limit for duplication of names. There are distinct roses for all the following: Rev. D. R. Williamson, D. R. Williamson, and Rev. Williamson. A beautiful variety.

SALMON SPRAY (H.T.) (Grant), F.2.—This beautiful new rose has been much admired by all who have seen it. Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne in sprays of five to twenty flowers. Mildew proof foliage. Constant blooming and sweetly scented. Flowers last in water from five to six days in good condition. An ideal rose for table decoration or massing in the garden. The colour fades in spring and summer.

SNOWFLAKE (Wichuraiana) (F. Cant & Co.), 6.—A snow white rambler; the individual flowers have the appearance of miniature snowballs. It is free flowering, the trusses are large and graceful, carried on long stems, is mildew-proof and late flowering. Winner of Gold Medal of the N.R.S., 1921, and Cory Cup.

SOUVENIR DE PAPA CALAME (H.T.) (Chambard), 2.—Growth vigorous branching and very floriferous, bud very long pointed, flower large rosy carmine, reverse of petals silvery rose suffused salmon. A sport of J. J. L. Mock.

SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard), 2.—Very vigorous, superb long bud, rigid peduncle, flower very large; colour dark yellow suffused shade of carmine. A very promising variety.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet-Ducher), F.3.—Flower dark cadmium yellow, large and full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. The progeny of Sunburst x un-named variety. This variety being very hardy and vigorous, also a free and constant bloomer, will prove a valuable addition to the bedding and decorative roses. An improved Louise Baldwin. Recommended.

SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON (Per.), F.3.—A most distinct and attractive novelty. Rich coppery apricot which varies considerably at different seasons. Blooms are large, and well formed and keep their shape well. Awarded First Class Certificate, Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society Show, Edinburgh. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S. Autumn Show, London. Splendid.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernetiana) (Pernet-Ducher), 2 or 3.—Flower of beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with few long thorns and bronze green foliage. The progeny of an unnamed variety x Madame Edouard Herriot. Bagatelle Rose Show, June, 1921, Gold Medal. Very good.

SOVEREIGN (Pernetiana) (B. R. Cant & Sons), F.3.—Strong bushy grower, with deep bronzy green foliage, very firm and free from mildew. The flowers are of medium size, freely produced and of a deep metallic yellow in the bud, opening to deep golden yellow, retaining the colour well. For bedding and massing it is unsurpassed for its effective colouring, and equally beautiful in the autumn as in the summer. With Constance Casson, shows similar origin to Rev. F. Page Roberts.

SQUATTER'S DREAM (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark), 3.—The colour of the young flower is between saffron and Indian yellow which fades to pale yellow when open. The flowers are well held on the plant and are excellent for cutting. This rose is phenomenal for its free and continuous flowering, producing a great crop of lovely blooms, from spring well

into mid-winter. The blooms are small and the plant best suited to bedding purposes in cool climates.

SWEET SEVENTEEN (H.T.) (Alister Clark), F.3.—A soft, blush pink, semi-double, ever-blooming variety of medium growth, with upright and compact habit. The foliage is light green and mildew-proof, while the flowers are sweetly scented. An ideal bedder. Very liable to Black Spot in S.

TIM PAGE (Pernetiana) (Courtney Page), F.3.—Flower pure daffodil yellow that does not change; the most decorative pure yellow rose yet raised. Experts seeing this rose beside Golden Emblem voted it the best as a garden plant, the growth being so sturdy and foliage glossy and absolutely mildew-proof. Not up to Golden Emblem yet, but being allowed another year's trial.

TOISON D'OR (H.T.) (Pernet-Ducher), 3.—Vigorous branching habit, beautiful glossy foliage, flower apricot yellow, shaded orange red, large, full and globular. An excellent bedding rose. Good.

VANITY FAIRE (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co.), 3.—A very promising variety from Scotland with beautifully shaped, semi-double blooms of apricot colour overlaid carmine rose. Colour fades, but a very beautiful sort.

VICOMTE MAURICE DE MELLON (H.T.) (Ketten Bros.), F.2.—Apricot and yellowish salmon with coppery reflexes, washed with peach blossom, large, full, of elongated egg-shaped form, opening well, sweetly scented, vigorous, very free flowering.

W. E. WALLACE (H.T.) (H. Dickson Ltd.), F.3—Strong, vigorous growth. Flowers very large, full, and of exquisite form, freely and abundantly produced, colour deep golden yellow, without shading; very sweetly scented.

The following sorts contain a few of medium quality and many quite unsuitable. They are therefore "discarded."

Admiration.
Adolph Karger.
Adolph Koschel.
Blanche Amiet.
Cechoslavia.
Charming.
Comtesse Prozor.
Diadem.
Dorothy Howarth.
Duchess of Marlborough.
Elsie Beckwith.
Etoile de Feu.
F. J. Grootendorst.
Gladys Saavedra.
Gooiland.
Hedwig Koschel.
Lodewyk Opdebeek.
Luise Kiese.
Lucile Barker.
Madame Adolph Lafont.
Madame Andre Charmet.
Madame Edmond Gillet.
Mary Munro.
Memee Azy.
Miriam.
Mrs. Hornby Lewis.
Mrs. Frank I. Usher.
Mrs. Alfred West.
Mrs. Jas. Williamson.
Paulette Buffet.
Portia.
Prince of Wales.
Puck.
Henriette Tersteeg.

Huguette Vincent.
Juliana.
Kathleen.
Kleine Leo.
Lady Elphinstone.
Lady Verey.
Leslie Pidgeon.
Limburgia.
Souvenir de Jean Croibier.
Souvenir de Rene Grognet.
Souvenir de Madame Augustine Gillot.
Sybil.
The Adjutant.
Venus.
Waltham Crimson.
Waltham Flame.
Yvette.

I have just made a complete study of your '23 Catalogue and certainly consider it most comprehensive and truthful in every way. You are certainly supplying a long felt want in assisting amateurs in their selection of roses, who previously only had the distributors glowing description, minus the many faults, to guide them. E. T., Caulfield, Victoria.

Your booklet is most interesting and should prove a valuable guide to those who live "Out Back," as it not only gives a full description of each variety, but also the particular climate it may be adapted for. J. R. R., New Angeldool, N.S.W.

Every amateur rose-lover should possess one. P. G. H., Artarmon, N.S.W.

I congratulate you on your Catalogue. The map will be very useful to many people, but I think your system of classifying your roses the finest innovation I have seen and it will help both you and your customers. L. J. W., Highbury, South Australia.

Far in advance of anything yet seen. J. B., Nth. Adelaide, Sth Australia.

I have no hesitation in saying your Catalogue is the only reliable one I have seen. It is almost a text book on roses and might justly be termed The Rose Grower's Guide. J. M., Parramatta, N.S.W.

Many thanks for Catalogue received, which is most valuable. The usual Catalogue is a snare, but yours is an extremely useful guide to one. A. G. L., Melbourne, Victoria.

In no other Catalogue which I have perused is such information given, and undoubtedly you are on the right lines in indicating which varieties to grow in the different parts of the Commonwealth. My friend and I have often discussed this matter and I am very pleased that someone has at last been bold enough to give the information in a Catalogue, and I feel sure you will not regret it. F. H., Hobart, Tasmania.

May I compliment you on the excellence of your latest Catalogue: I thought your 1922 list very good indeed, but your 1923 is better by far. C. S. B., Tumut, N.S.W.

General List

This includes Teas and Hybrid Teas only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1923. Hybrid Perpetuals, Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 83 and 84 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden.

1. Tall, rampant growing, non-climbing sorts suitable for back row.
2. Vigorous growers of moderate height for a middle position.
3. Moderate growing individuals of dwarf stature adapted for a front line.
4. These comprise the smallest polypoms for edging or whole beds.
5. Moderate climbers; generally called Pillar Roses; for furnishing the supports of arch or pergola.
6. Extra vigorous climbers for higher work than Section 5.

The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—**1/6** each, **16/-** dozen; 50 or more at the rate of **£6** per 100. Postage or freight extra. N.S.W. postage: 1 plant **6d.**; 6 plants, about **1/-**. Interstate: 1 plant, **8d.**; 6 plants, about **1/8.**

Any surplus money will be returned either in stamps or extra plants.

(1) **COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.2.—Although only imported five years ago this variety has scored a phenomenal success. At the revision of the lists for the Best Eighteen Garden Roses by the N.S.W., Rose Society it was placed in the fifteenth position. The Victorian National Rose Society placed it fifth in a list of the Best Bedding Roses voted on by twelve Nurserymen members, and in a popular plebiscite by the Brisbane "Sunday Sun" it was placed in the twenty-first position in a list of twenty-four. This widespread testimony to such a new introduction is the finest possible commendation. No Rose is perfect and Columbia has a few faults. In the late spring buds have a tendency to come very flat and the blooms have a crippled appearance. It has been noted that these faulty blooms come exactly at the same time as the visitation of thrips and experiments will be conducted to see whether there is any connection between the two. When three parts open, the flowers show a quartering which somewhat detracts from their otherwise shapely appearance, while for purposes of decoration, the superbly stiff stems have been classed as rather too rigid, but most growers will agree that the lastmentioned fault is a very good failing. To overcome the faulty shape experienced in the late spring, we recommend that the variety be pruned at least a fortnight earlier than other roses and be given regular, thorough waterings which will probably result in much better shape being attained. The colour is a rich deep pink which deepens as the flower opens, while the fragrance is rich and pleasing. The blooms last particularly well on the bush and when cut, and retain their perfume and petals till the last. The blooms are produced on extra long stems which have very few thorns and are therefore an ideal decorators rose, being particularly good under artificial light. The blooms will last a week or more in water which is a most valu-**

able feature. The plants are vigorous in growth, particularly free flowering, and carry mildew-proof foliage.

We recommend Columbia with every confidence, as it has won approval all over Australia.

Attention is directed to a vigorous climbing sport, offered in the Novelty pages, which will eventually prove one of our very best pink climbers. Recommended for all climates as a superb variety.

(2) HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.2.—No other dark red rose has attained such a widespread popularity in Australia as Hadley. Its vigorous growth, long stems, mildew proof foliage, large, full blooms and rich fragrance have won it a place quite above other varieties. In the colder districts the colour has a tendency to blue, but this fault may be easily overlooked on account of the general excellence of the variety. The commercial cut flower growers are planting large quantities of Hadley as it is a good winter bloomer in Sydney climate, and the flowers bring a high price at that time. It is interesting to note that this variety when first shown in America was not at all favourably received and was nicknamed "Montgomery's Mistake." It was not long, however, before its superb qualities were discovered, and it now ranks as one of the most popular roses in that country. We recommend planting a whole bed of the variety, or it may be used with equal success for hedge purposes, when large quantities of bloom of the one shade of colour may be gathered and effectively used for all classes of home decoration. E.

(3) RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1909), F.1.—It is significant that this is the third variety of American origin occupying one of the premier positions from a sales point of view. Its popularity with N.S.W., growers is indicated by the fact that it is again placed first in the plebiscite for the Eighteen Best Garden Roses, a position which it has held since 1918. The colour is somewhat striking in that the inside of the petals shows a silvery pink, while the exterior is carmine, shaded salmon. The only fault is its shape, which is inclined to be flat, but good cultivation will often remedy this. In the hot, dry climate of A. there is a tendency for the flower to burn, but if picked in the bud stage and allowed to open in the house, this fault is easily overcome. The plants are very vigorous in growth, with mildew proof foliage and fragrant, double flowers. Its trial is recommended in other climates for garden decoration and cut flower purposes. Reports from Tasmania, Victoria and hot dry districts are alike favourable. E.

(4) JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1910), 1.—This rose may be classed as almost a coastal variety although a few instances are being reported of its success in P. Mt. and M. It is reported as useless in Christchurch, New Zealand, and apparently requires peculiar conditions for its success. It produces large, double flowers on superb stems and is remarkably free blooming. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of the petal, with deep, imperial pink exterior. In A. B. M. P. the peals burn in mid-summer, while by some people the blooms are considered coarse. Notes from growers in all districts will be appreciated concerning the behaviour of this rose in order that it may not be recommended in unsuitable places. B. and S.

(5) LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Last year this variety was twelfth on our list, but is evidently impressing its qualities on the rose growing public and is receiving a more favourable position. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double and delightfully fragrant, while the foliage is mildew proof. The flowers

are at times inclined to show divided centres. Where a tall plant is required it is necessary to prune to a bud pointing upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. E.

The climbing sport sent out last year is proving a particularly fine variety, and a welcome addition to perfumed red climbers.

(6) LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), 2.—This variety has maintained its place and is generally considered one of the best yellow decorative roses. Special attention, however, is being paid to yellow roses by hybridists and already a number of rivals are in sight. The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems; they lack fullness, but the buds are very attractive and the clean growth makes it easily one of the best bedding yellows. Try several plants in a clump and note the effect. The climbing sport is also highly recommended. E.

(7) MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.1.—A particularly free-flowering variety and a prime favourite, occupying equal first position with Radiance in the National Rose Society's list of Eighteen Best Garden Roses. The colour is a soft salmon pink of a pleasing shade and the double flowers are always good shape. In spite of mildew and black spot and an ungainly habit of growth, this is still one of the very best. The climbing sport is equally good. E.

(8) MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 2.—A very fine free-flowering, semi-double white. The buds are long and pointed, and of splendid shape, and when well grown is a splendid exhibition rose. Much more satisfactory than Niphetos, though not so full. This is the first English Gold Medal rose to appear in the General List. Are gardening qualities considered when making an award? E.

A climbing sport is being offered this season, which originated in the Nurseries of M. Pernet Ducher, the creator of the Pernetiana class of rose.

(9) HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915.) F.2.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The flowers are large, full, beautifully formed, and carried on extra long, stiff stems. The growth, while not over vigorous, is good, and the mildew-proof foliage is a strong point in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best has the velvety sheen of the best Hybrid Perpetuals. The outstanding quality is the rich and powerful fragrance; in our opinion one of the best perfumed varieties in the General List. Hoosier Beauty is preferred by many to Hadley. E.

(10) GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.1.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape, but very sweetly scented It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work or indoor decorations. Mildew-proof. E.

A vigorous climbing sport is offered this year which will help to remedy the deficiency in sweet scented red climbers.

(11) SUNBURST (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), F.3.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. The climbing variety produces better quality flowers, and is a very vigorous grower. E.

For those who do not like this variety we recommend Aspirant M. Rouyer or Elegante, while, included in the novelities, there are a number of formidable rivals. Lovers of yellow roses, who garden in a dry climate, should not overlook the Pernetiana section.

(12) RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1918), F.1.—The double flowers are a cerise red, which will probably burn in A. M. P., but in B. and S. will not show this fault so much and, as they are a fine night colour, should prove a great acquisition. It is a genuine sport from Radiance and possesses all the parent's qualities and the one fault of rather flat shape. It appears to be even more vigorous than Radiance and has been reported as successful under widely differing conditions. Recommended E.

(13) RED LETTER DAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), 1.—This variety has dropped from third position to its present place and only owes that to the fact that it is used for hedge purposes and is, therefore, ordered in considerable quantities. A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, but in our opinion it must give way to Hawlmark Crimson, which has all its qualities without any of its shortcomings. Red Letter Day frequently gets very hard in colour, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the perfect shape of Hawlmark Crimson. H. M. Mt. and S.

(14) HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.2.—From 52 to 14 is a fairly good step, but this variety will go higher still as we consider it the finest dark crimson decorative rose yet sent out. The colour is intense crimson maroon which becomes crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop. In our opinion, much superior to K. of K. and Red Letter Day. The blooms are perfectly shaped, and the growth is excellent. It is not so rampant as Red Letter Day, which is certainly an advantage, and the colour and lasting qualities are all that could be desired. The foliage is mildew-proof. When picked under certain conditions the flowers have a tendency to partially close at night, but not to any serious extent. E.

"Hawlmark" is the registered trade mark of Alexander Dickson & Sons, of Newtonards, Ireland, and is their exclusive property, but as they cannot deprive the English speaking people of any word in the language, they are obliged to spell it in a different way in order to secure the monopoly of the idea conveyed by the word, which is only applied to articles of standard excellence.

(15) MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 1.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large, heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head unless well grown. Mildew-proof foliage. A splendid variety for hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of petals. E.

(16) WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cook, 1897), 1.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cocohet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew-proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety.

One of our customers declares it to be out and out the best of the whole lot. "Always in bloom, always splendid." E.

(17) FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 1.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot

when it attains the length of 10 to 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. E.

(18) SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on stems up to three feet long, and free blooming and mildew-proof foliage are extra qualities which account for this variety's popularity. Undoubtedly one of the finest decorative roses, but it is not appreciated by the exhibitor who dislikes single and semi-double varieties. H. M. Mt. S.

(19) MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.2.—Reddish apricot with coppery yellow base, good shaped buds opening into fairly large, semi-double, sweetly scented flowers. The plant is vigorous, free blooming and mildew-proof. This variety scored 91 per cent. of marks at the Portland Test Garden for a twelve months' trial. It has found many admirers in N.S.W., and will be even higher up when better known. E.

(20) K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.2.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers, while not so dark, have an extra advantage in being perfumed. See Hawlmark Crimson. E.

(21) RHEA REID (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.2.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew-proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. In some climates liable to crooked stems behind the bloom. E.

(22) MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of good size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. E.

(23) MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.2.—This variety has improved its position very considerably as it was No. 91 in last year's list. It is one of the finest garden and exhibition varieties ever sent out. Its English colour is described as creamy yellow, but out here it is generally a creamy white, though occasionally it comes quite yellow and at times burns slightly. It shows distinct evidence of Pernetiana origin. A few reports have come in stating that it does not transplant well, but this cannot be considered a general fault as we have had many accounts of its wonderful success. One customer in Victoria declares it to be "The pride of the basket!"

It is much better than Mrs. Charles Lamplough in that it does not ball so much. Either for number of blooms for the garden, or champions for the Show tray, this variety is indispensable. E.

(24) ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1922), F.2.—To jump from last year's Novelty List into such a high place gives ample proof of the all-round qualities of this beautiful variety. It is said to be a cross between Hoosier Beauty and Sunburst and has long buds of perfect shape opening to full flowers of an even shade of rose pink. It is particularly free flowering and, possessing mildew-proof foliage, combined with good growth, is specially adapted for garden work; recently twenty-one buds and blooms were counted on one branch in various stages of development, emphasising this feature and its

wealth of bloom. A outstanding quality is the really wonderful fragrance, which equals, if it does not exceed, that of Hoosier Beauty.

A customer in A. writes "I like this rose so well that I would willingly root out every other pink variety that I have, and replace with Rose Marie. The buds are exquisite, the fuller blooms are superb. The manner in which the blooms carry themselves on their stems is ideal—firm and profuse. The rose is a wonderful grower and the scent is richer and more penetrating than any other rose I know except Gruss an Teplitz."

It is rather a curious fact that two or three reports have come in stating that the particular grower could not detect any perfume in the blooms of this rose. No explanation can be offered, as science knows very little concerning the factors governing perfume, which is known to vary under different conditions and which, as in the case of common musk, can be altogether lost. E.

The only fault is that the colour fades the third day after cutting.

(25) MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.2.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. When better known it will be universally grown. E.

(26) C. V. HAWORTH (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The semi-double blooms are of good size, and a very rich scarlet crimson, becoming deeper in the autumn. Mildew-proof, but we consider Lady Maureen Stewart superior, as it has richer perfume and is freer in bloom. E.

(27) GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—This variety has been in great demand for some years, but mainly because it produces a few magnificent blooms in the autumn just about planting time. As a garden rose it does not give sufficient results for the average grower. The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but are frequently of a bad shape and are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber or in bed with very vigorous canes pegged down. Does best in B. and S.

(28) GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 2.—Not an exhibition variety, but ideal for the garden, its only fault being a slight susceptibility to mildew. The flowers are medium size, semi-double, of perfect shape on long stems, with golden yellow centre, shading paler to the outer petals. One grower reports Golden Ophelia as "bidding fair to take full possession of the bed in which she is planted." Another grower in the same district (Mt.) reports that some very fine blooms have been received from one or two plants. E.

(29) KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.2.—Creamy white, with a lemon tinge in centre. The flowers are large and full and always come good. A grower at Wagga declares K.A.V. to be the best light rose in cultivation—"Always good, never balls, or burns, or stains, just comes up smiling every time!" In M. the spring blooms are generally spoilt by thrips, though the climbing sport, through flowering earlier, escapes. E.

(30) COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 1.—A very vigorous decorative variety, particularly free blooming, but lacking fullness. The salmon pink colour fades too quickly, and the plant mil-

dews. Mrs. E. Willis is a much better colour, and will eventually supersede it as regards quality of bloom. A. M. Mt. P. S.

(31) REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1922), F.2. or 3.—A Sydney grower writes "In June, 1922, I planted a number of Rev. F. Page Roberts supplied from your Nursery and, at that time, when a considerable divergence of opinion existed amongst amateurs and professionals alike as to the merits of the variety, I resolved to give it a two years trial before expressing an opinion. The results have been such that I do not hesitate to proclaim it the finest rose of its colour that we have. Please reserve twelve more plants for me for delivery in June." The blooms are large, well-formed, the inner side of the petals being a soft buff shading to a rich yellow at the base and the reverse a rich salmon, shaded carmine and yellow. It is mildew-proof and deliciously fragrant.

The cut flowers have been tested for their lasting qualities and have been found to last well from four to five days. After a day or so in water the inner side of the petals becomes fully exposed to view and the soft, old gold shade gives a charming tone to a bowl of these lovely blooms.

A most beautiful variety and highly recommended for all divisions except B.

32) MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.1.—Creamy white with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and sweetly scented. It is not mildew-proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.

(33) MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.2.—The blooms are not very full, but it is one of our best garden roses and one of the daintiest varieties imaginable. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. E.

(34) SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermilion—colours that attract and delight and vary in tone and intensity as the bloom develops. The growth is vigorous and branching and the flowering is profuse throughout the season. Especially valuable for massing and an ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and of good substance.

It was at first thought that the colours would fade too much for this variety ever to receive serious consideration but, although, at times, the colour bleaches badly, yet its richneses is such that it commands attention and will, for a long time, rank as one of our best decorative roses. If the blooms are cut in the bud stage and allowed to open in water in the house they will last a much longer time and retain their colour for a greater period. Highly recommended for all climates except B.

(35) PENELOPE (T.) (Williams, 1907), 3.—Outer petals red, centre creamy white. Occasionally a magnificent double bloom is produced, but generally the blooms are of poor shape and the colours run, while the plant is very liable to mildew. Suitable for B. only.

(36) STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.) (Williams), F.2.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shape, and at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B. and S.

(37) LADY MAUREEN STEWART (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2.—Scarlet cerise with darker shading, produced on erect stems. The double blooms are rather flat, but are strongly scented and the foliage is mildew-proof. The colour does not appear to blue and is of such a remarkable intensity that the eye is at once attracted and even amongst reds, this rose stands out on its own. The growth is ideal for garden and bedding purposes. A Victorian customer declares "Lady Maureen Stewart is the only one of the newer roses to riva Hadley." Highly recommended. E.

(38) IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.2.—Orange, flushed crimson. A particularly beautiful single variety which is just perfect with the bronzy tint of the youung foliage and stems. Much superior to Irish Afterglow. These single roses should be cut in the bud stage and allowed to open in water in the house to get the best flowers. Deliciously fragrant. H. M. Mt. S.

(39) GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), F.1.—The name means "Greetings from Teplitz." A very fine free-blooming, bright crimson rose with wonderful perfume. The flowers are somewhat loose, but are borne in big clusters on long stems. A good garden or hedge variety. Do not prune too hard. E.

(40) MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F.2.—Brilliant, clear rose. Large semi-double flowers of perfect shape. Recommended for either garden or exhibition, as it is very free-flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. Described with just cause as a glorified Madam Jules Grolez. A. B. M. P. S.

(41) MRS. JOHN COOK (H.T.) (Cook, 1922), F.3.—Ivory white, occasionally suffused with light pink, but usually opening ivory white. The bud is firm and of nice formation, opening into a cup-shaped double flower of enormous proportions, but without a trace of coarseness in any stage. This variety has shown some very beautiful blooms and the growth has improved considerably over that shown last year. Folige is mildew-proof, while the blooms are very sweetly scented and last well when cut. Recommended E.

(42) ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.2.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. A good variety and, when well grown, a splendid exhibition rose. A. B. M. P. S.

(43) PILGRIM (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1922), F.2.—Silvery pink with outside of petals clear rose pink. Splendid shape and full, with delightful fragrance. Mildew-proof. Very free blooming and an excellent garden variety. Fault, the blooms, when ageing, are inclined to blue, which spoils their decorative value. A. B. P. S.

(44) GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Schwartz, 1899), F.3.—Bright canary yellow, of large size and good shape, though semi-double. The colour is rivalled only by that of Mabel Morse and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. E.

(45) WARRIOR (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 2.—Long, blood red buds opening to loose, semi-double scarlet crimson blooms. A vigorous grower, and particularly fancied in Sydney climate for its winter blooming. A good sort in sandy soils. E.

(46) W. F. DREER (H.T.) (Howard Smith).—Deep golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splen-

did growth and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles. As it does not die back (except in sandy soils) it is classed as a H.T. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.

(47) LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Guillot, 1867), F.2.—Bright silvery rose with pale lilac shading. The blooms are large, double and deliciously fragrant. One grower at Wagga has several plants nearly 50 years old. He declares it "the best garden rose in cultivation, easy to grow, always in bloom, always perfect, never balls or gets stained by wet or burnt by the sun." Blooms of very high quality were forwarded in confirmation. An analysis of his soil revealed a wealth of natural plant food that fairly staggered one of Sydney's leading analysts. Unless under similar conditions we could not recommend it generally as it is a difficult variety to manage.

(48) PERLE DES JARDINES (Levet, 1875), F.2.—Deep straw yellow, large and full. A splendid garden variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A. B. M. P. S.

(49) ELEGANTE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.2.—A very fine, free blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew-proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of sulphur yellow. Our recommendation in last year's Catalogue brought it up from 74. It will go higher yet as it possesses quality which cannot remain hidden. E.

(50) DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.2.—Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers. This is a lovely variety and quite vigorous in growth. Will be higher up when better known as every rose lover will want it. Liable to ball in wet weather. E

(51) LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 2.—Rich silvery pink double blooms with high centre and splendid shape. Very free flowering, and a good bedding variety. In spite of its liability to mildew, it is in great demand, and is quite an aristocrat. The climbing sport is also recommended. E.

(52) HUGO ROLLER (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 3.—Creamy yellow, petals edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew-proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. E.

(53) COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 3.—Blood red shaded velvety crimson, double blooms of fine form and free flowering. The growth is moderate, but not in any way weak, while the foliage is mildew-proof. Although repeatedly described by the raiser as possessing pure Tea perfume, we have never been able to detect it.

(54) MRS. BYRCE ALLEN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.2.—Rosy carmine, of splendid shape and double, with a very rich perfume. Described by a correspondent as "The sweetest rose grown." Another correspondent writes "Your description of Mrs. Bryce Allen is just as I would put it myself." Should be higher up, but is evidently not very well known. E.

(55) BETTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), F.1.—Pale flesh colour, under side of petals salmon rose. Very long pointed bud opening to

large, loose fragrant blooms. Good grower and foliage almost mildew-proof. It does not last well when cut. H. Mt. S.

(56) GUSTAV GRUNEWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.2.—Bright carmine pink. A large fairly full bloom of splendid shape. Though liable to black spot and mildew, this is one of the best show and garden varieties. E.

(57) FRANCES GAUNT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1918), F.2.—Deep apricot, semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden, Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Lack of petalage keeps this variety back. E.

(58) LADY ROBERTS (T.) (F. Cant, 1902), 2.—Apricot flushed with copppery red at its best, but inclined to vary. Vigorous bushy growth with mildew-proof foliage, but stems are frequently weak. In A. fades and burns in spring, and is classed as fair in M. A. H. Mt. S.

(59) IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 1.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well in sandy soil. H. M. Mt. S.

(60) MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 2.—Long buds of a reddish salmon tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer, but would be better with more petalage. Recommended. H. M. Mt. S.

(61) MRS. HENRY WINNET (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1922), F.2.—A beautiful, double red rose, not quite so dark as Hadley. Strong grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. Mildew-proof and fragrant. A most promising exhibition variety. E.

(62) MRS. HENRY MORSE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.3.—A splendidly shaped bloom of bright rose with a vermilion shading. Unfortunately, the plant is particularly liable to mildew. This sort is highly spoken of in England and New Zealand. Shows unmistakable Pernetiana origin. A. M. Mt. P.

(63) LOUISE CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1915), 1.—Snow white with creamy white centre, extra large and very double. Opening well except in cold weather, when it shows a tendency to ball. A seedling from Frau Karl Druschki and Clb. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and quite distinct. B. M. S.

(64) OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F.2.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. One very successful amateur declares that "It has been shamefully neglected and should be first on the list." The climbing sport is also highly recommended. Both are semi-double. E.

(65) SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.3.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. Semi-double flowers are medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew-proof. A good buttonhole rose. E.

(66) MADAME LEON PAIN (H.T.) (Guillot, 1905), F.2.—Silvery salmon, with yellow base. A beautiful semi-double variety and a splendid bedder. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless recommended. B. S.

(67) LADY ALICE STANLEY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), F.2.—Deep coral rose, inside pale flesh. A fine, full, perfectly shaped sort, and a good garden rose. Does not last well when cut. Mildew-proof. Recommended. E.

(68) LILIAN MOORE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.3.—Deep Indian yellow, after the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. This variety won the thousand-dollar prize at the Panama Exhibition. A dainty well-shaped double rose. In strong sunlight the colour fades to white. Gradually being displaced by better growing sorts. E.

(69) LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 2.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madam Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. A. B. M. P. S.

(70) ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour. Flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely, and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems, are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. A. B. M. P. S.

(71) MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.2.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape, free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. E.

(72) MRS. E. WILLIS (H.T.) (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Segond Weber. Beautiful, long buds of delicate pink colour. Semi-double. This is a lovely variety. It was incorrectly stated in last year's list to be a seedling of Madame Abel Chatenay. We thank a New Zealand correspondent for drawing attention to the fact that Madame Segond Weber should have the honour. Recommended. E.

(73) VANITY (H.T.) (Halstead, 1901), 1.—A splendid decorative raised in 1901, but almost lost through inattention. Very long, pointed buds of nankeen yellow, splashed carmine, opening to almost single blooms. Fine, bronzy green foliage and very vigorous growth. Unfortunately, a new variety has been given the same name in England. (This English Vanity has flowered with us, but shows no quality to commend it so far.) Placed 12th in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of Best Decorative Roses. H. M. Mt. S.

(74) ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1905), F.2.—This variety may be said to be a success only in some places and generally a failure in A. M. P. S. The colour is crimson, shade cherry red, the blooms double, but in shape and flowering inferior to Hadley.

(75) MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.2.—A very free flowering white variety, but which frequently comes badly shaped. The plant is practically mildew-proof, but the variety cannot be classed amongst the best white roses. E.

(76) CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.3.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. The darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double,

it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: The blooms open too flat, and centre petals are too narrow and crowded. We have a good strain of this variety which should be grown by every hybridist for a pollen parent. E.

(77) MISS WILLMOTT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—Soft sulphur cream, with a faint flush at the centre. Large, well-formed, semi-double, dainty blooms. A good grower and well worth a trial. H. M. Mt. S.

(78) MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1910), F.3.—Large, full flowers with Marechal Niel perfume. Citron yellow, deepening as the flower ages. Mildews, and must give way later to better yellows. A. B. M. P. S.

(79) NATALIE BOTTNER (H.T.) (Bottner, 1909), 2.—Creamy white. A large, full bloom of good garden and exhibition qualities. This was also called Yellow Frau Karl Druschki, but this name has been discarded as misleading. Recommended for B. and S. only, as it burns in A. and balls in H. and M.

(80) WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1917), F.1 or 5.—Deep maroon crimson, shaded black. The flowers are large, moderately full, of good shape and fairly freely produced. This variety has been catalogued as a climber, but while it makes quite long canes, we have seen no attempt to produce a second growth from the end of a previous shoot which is the generally accepted definition of a true climber. When well established it is very free flowering. Recommended. E.

(81) THE BRIDE (T.) (May, 1886), 2.—Pure white, tinted pink. Too much like White Maman Cochet, which is a better grower.

(82) ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1920), F.2.—Vigorous, erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot, tinted salmon. Will displace Sunburst and must reach a higher place if quality is recognised. Highly recommended. E.

(83) EARL HAIG (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Deep, reddish crimson of immense size and substance, double, with centre rather flat. The growth is vigorous, erect and branching, possessed of splendid habit, with rich, dark green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. Inclined to ball, but, so far, does not look as if it will get beyond the exhibition class. B. and S.

(84) MADAME CARISTIE MARTEL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1916), F.2.—Pure sulphur yellow shading to white as the flower ages. A free flowering double variety showing traces of Pernetiana origin. In A. and M. the spring blooms are frequently spoilt, but it is excellent in autumn. Good in B. and S., but a failure in H.

(85) FRANK W. DUNLOP (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1920), F.2.—A vigorous growing variety producing perfectly shaped, fragrant blooms of a rich, deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. B. and S.

(86) MY MARYLAND (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1909), F.2.—Bright salmon pink. A very free-blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. E.

(87) AUSTRALIA FELIX (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.2.—Pink shading to white. A very free-flowering, strong-growing variety with semi-double fragrant blooms and mildew-resistant foliage. A fine winter bloomer and ideal for bedding; also for night decoration. H. M. Mt. S.

(88) GWEN NASH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 2.—A large, semi-double and most distinctive flower of cyclamen pink with a white eye. The outer petals reflex beautifully and either in the garden or for floating bowl decoration, it is a most lovely bloom. A number of conflicting reports have come in, some saying the plant is always in bloom, others complaining of no flowers beyond the spring flush. It is almost a climber, and wants plenty of room. If the lateral growths are encouraged there will be no shortage of bloom. E.

(89) CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), 2.—Long, pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and garden variety. E.

(90) COMTESSE DE CAYLA (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.2.—Nasturtium red tinted orange and carmine, medium sized, semi-double flowers. Very free-flowering, with mildew-proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Recommended. E.

(91) ISOBEL (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A. H. M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes.

(92) JOHN DAVISON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.2.—Deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson. The flowers are large and of fine form, and are up to exhibition standard. A fine novelty. E.

(93) KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.) (Turke, 1904), F.3.—Satiny Rose. Reverse of petals silvery white. Large double blooms of good exhibition form, but centre is frequently divided. E.

(94) LADY PIRRIE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1910), 2.—Coppery salmon, with the inside of the petals apricot. The colour bleaches in the sun, but if picked in the bud and allowed to open inside the house will retain its exquisite charm much longer. This is a lovely semi-double variety that cannot fail to please the ladies. Splendid foliage, but not mildew-proof. H. M. Mt. S.

(95) LADY PLYMOUTH (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), 1.—Deep ivory cream, faintly flushed. Large very full flowers, but not good shape as a rule. Real dreadnought foliage, untouched by disease. Prune very ligthly. B. and S.

(96) LOUISE BALDWIN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—A very graceful, long, pointed bloom, in the way of Lady Hillingdon, but the colour is darker, rich orange, with apricot shading. Flowers are semi-double and very freely produced. A good variety for the garden. E.

(97) MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2 or 3.—Indian yellow with white margin. Compact grower with full blooms on stout stems. A pretty variety which is constantly in bloom. E.

(98) MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.2.—A creamy, white, exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigor-

ous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. A. B. M. P. S.

(99) MRS MacKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.2.—Primrose yellow Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. E.

(100) FRANCES SCOTT KEY (H.T.) (Cook, 1922), 2.—A large, very full, well-formed rose of good substance and a beautiful deep, cherry colour. An excellent show bloom, opening slowly and perfectly, with perfume only lacking. Recommended as a very fine variety. E

(101) EXQUISITE (H.T.) (Therkildsen, 1922), 2.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew-proof. This must not be confused with the "Exquisite" sent out by Paul in 1899. Recommended. E.

(102) FANCY FREE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.3.—A perfect garden and semi-single decorative rose, which can best be described as a dwarf bedding Gwen Nash, with the same silvery pink petals and white basal zone, but remarkably floriferous and healthy.

The Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, has planted a bed of thirty-six of this variety as it impressed him greatly by its wonderful freedom of bloom. Delicately fragrant. Strongly recommended. H. M. Mt. S.

(103) MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—Rosy carmine, very double, of perfect shape and splendid lasting qualities. Flowers of this variety have been shipped from New York to London and landed in excellent condition. E.

(104) RAINBOW (T.) (Sievers, 1889), 2.—A sport from Papa Gontier, and possessing all that variety's qualities. Pink striped carmine, semi-double. Mildew-proof. E.

(105) VICTORY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.2.—Glowing scarlet, blooms long, semi-double and of good form. Growth free. Some magnificent blooms were produced last autumn, but it must be well grown or it is disappointing. Mildews, and is rather inclined to spindly growth. E.

(106) KILLARNEY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1898), F.2.—Flesh, shaded white, with a pale pink suffusion. A showy, semi-double flower with long buds, but foliage very liable to mildew. Better varieties are available.

(107) OLD GOLD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.2.—Semi-single blooms of perfect shape, opening to flowers of reddish orange, with coppery red and apricot shadings. A very free-flowering kind, with mildew-proof foliage. Recommended where singles are not disliked. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.

(108) COMTESSE DE LA BARTHE (T.) (Bernede, 1857), 1.—Rosy flesh, semi-double, globular blooms. Very freely produed. Makes a good hedge, which accounts for its place in the list, as a few orders for 20 or 30 plants at a time soon elevate any variety. An old sort only asked for in S.

(109) EDGAR M. BURNETT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—A flesh tinted, finely shaped exhibition variety with strong fragrance, but only oc-

casionally up to its best form. Light pruning is recommended and on sandy soils it is said to do well. Should be grown by exhibitors only. B.S.

(110) ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1920), F.2.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double, very fragrant flowers. Erect growth and free flowering. A most promising variety. This variety scored sufficient votes at the N.S.W. Rose plebiscite ot be again voted on with two others for the last place in the Eighteen Garden Rose List and won. It is one of the few red roses which does not blue. Recommended. E.

(111) GEORGE C. WAUD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.2.—Vermilion pink. A large well-formed rose which does very well in some districts, but is quite ordinary in other places. A. B. M. P. S.

(112) MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1895), F.2.—The correct name of Belle Siebrecht. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, bright, rosy pink blooms. Invaluable to the exhibitor, but its liability to mildew and black spot keeps it from being more grown. The dwarf is a poor grower, and best results are obtained by planting the so-called climber, and treating as a dwarf. A. M. P. S.

(113) WESTFIELD STAR (H.T.) (Morse, 1922), F.2.—A distinct lemon yellow sport from Ophelia, possessing all its excellent characteristics. Semi-double. Recommended. E.

(114) GEORG ARENDS (H.T.) (Hinner, 1910), F.1.—Sent out as a pink Druschki. This is a lovely variety, with exquisite perfume. Large double blooms of good shape and fairly free. Liable to mildew and black spot, but should not be discarded on this account. The Christian name is Georg, George or Georges in German, English and French respectively. A. M. P. S.

(115) HERZOGIN MARIE ANTOINETTE (H.T.) (Jacobs, 1911), F.3.—Deep yellow with a tint of red shading. Long buds opening to medium-sized double blooms. A dwarfish grower. E.

(116) MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.2.—Deep golden yellow. In spring the colour fades somewhat, but it is a beauty in autumn. A very fine, globular bloom. Much too low on the list considering its quality. Recommended. E.

(117) MILDRED GRANT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1901), 3.—Silvery white shaded pink. The blooms are of immense size, and show a high pointed centre, but are frequently divided as the flower opens Recommended for exhibitors only, as growth is very dwarf, and the plant very subject to mildew except in a few favoured places. Frequently nicknamed "Mildew Grant."

(118) MODESTY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), 2.—Long, pointed, shapely buds, opening to semi-double blooms, cream flushed with rose. Free flowering and a good exhibition sort. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.

(119) DAINTY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Free branching growth, buds very long and pointed, opening to large double flowers of exquisite build; rosy apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink, sweetly scented. At times fully up to its name. Mildews. A. B. M. P. S.

(120) EDITH PART (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912), F.2.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free blooming double, and good habit. After the

style of Madam A. Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Recommended. E.

(121) MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY (H.T.) (Towill, 1922), F.2.—A long, pointed flower after the style of Mrs. G. Shawyer, but not quite so dark. A splendid grower with good foliage and fair perfume. Double. Suitable for garden or exhibition. Highly recommended. E.

(122) PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), 2.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.

(123) ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), 2.—Creamy flesh, large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. E.

(124) SECRETARIS ZWART (H.T.) (Rossem, 1922), F.2.—Growth vigorous, very free flowering, flowers large, double and attractive, colour bright rose, reverse of petals silvery rose. Awarded First Class Certificate, Amsterdam, 1919. Mildew-proof, but unless well grown the blooms droop slightly. E.

(125) SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.) (Levet, 1867), 2.—Dark crimson, shaded maroon, good shape, fair size, full and free blooming. Colour variable and petals frequently burn in hot sun. Better sorts are available. B. S.

(126) DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.1 or 5.—Rose pink, blooms of good shape and substance. A useful exhibitor's variety. E.

(127) MADAME LAMBARD (T.) (Lacharme, 1877), 1.—Salmon pink shaded rose. A very vigorous grower, but not as popular as it was twenty years ago. The colour is better in a cold climate. Does not last when cut. H. Mt.

(128) HENRIETTA (H.T.) (Merryweather, 1916), F.1.—Orange crimson changing to soft coral salmon. A very free grower and bloomer with extra long buds opening to a large, loose flower. Magnificent foliage. E.

(129) HORTULANUS FIET (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1920), F.3.—Rich golden yellow of fine form. There are two different roses of this name and, after repeted attempts, we have succeeded in importing the salmon variety sent out by Leenders in 1920, but cannot commend it in any way. The yellow is a fine variety of moderate growth. E.

(130) CONSTANCE CASSON (H.T.) (B. R. Cant), F.3.—Coppery pink, flushed and veined with apricot and yellow, large, double and globular. A very rich coloured variety and very free in blooming. This will make a splendid dwarf bedding rose. Growth is low, but not weak. Although of Pernetiana origin it does not show any signs of dying back so is included in the H.T's. Recommended.

(131) DEAN HOLE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 2.—Large, refined double blooms with high centre; silvery carmine shaded salmon, freely

produced. Unfortunately, this splendid variety is very subject to mildew, but should not be left out for this fault. A. B. M. P. S.

(132) GENERAL SUPERIOR JANSSEN (H.T.) (Leenders, 1911), 1.—Large, brilliant, carmine, double flowers, freely produced. By some the colour is not liked, as it is said to be hard. Liable to mildew. A good garden rose. B. S.

(133) MADAME ANTOINE MARI (T.) (Mari, 1900), 1 or 2.—Rosy pink, washed and shaded with white. It is a most profuse bloomer, bearing flowers of good shape right into the winter, with a practically disease-proof foliage and vigorous growth. Unless well grown the stems are frequently weak, and the flowers small. While many people do not like the colour, it is probably the most profuse and continuous sort in the list. E.

(134) LENA (T.) (A. Dickson, 1906), 2.—Deep apricot yellow, long buds opening to almost single blooms. Free flowering. Quite out-classes Beryl. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.

(135) PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Nabonnand, 1883), 2.—Rosy crimson. The buds are long, clean, and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. E.

(136) MDDLE. AUGUSTINE GUINNOISSEAU (H.T.) (Guinoisseau, 1899), F.2.—A rosy white sport from La France. Sometimes called White La France. E.

(137) LIBERTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1900), F.3.—Brilliant crimson of splendid form. The dwarf variety is not recommended, as it is not a satisfactory grower. We supply the climbing sport, which may be trained as a dwarf with much better results, or if specially well well cared for, it may be used as a vigorous climber. Owing to its variable behaviour it cannot be recommended for general garden purposes.

(138) GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—Buff, shaded orange yellow. A fine shaped exhibition flower, full and fairly free flowering. Too low down considering its quality. E.

(139) UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1922), F.2.—Beautiful, soft, well-toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming and double. Sweetly perfumed. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. Very liable to mildew, but otherwise recommended. A. B. M. P. S.

(140) CORNELIA (H.T.) (Robert Scott & Sons, 1920), F.3.—Flowers are medium to large size, and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon pink. In the half-expanded and full flowers the outer petals are light flesh with centre a bright Malmaison pink, base of petals bright orange. A strong, vigorous grower with a good stem and foliage. After the style of Hrs. Aaron Ward. Recommended. E.

(141) MISS C. E. VAN ROSSEM (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1920), F.2.—Velvety red. Very sweetly scented, of free and branching growth. A good bedding rose. Small, but good. E.

(142) GLOIRE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1918), 2.—A large semi-double bloom of rich dark red. With the many good reds now available, there is no occasion to grow moderately good varieties. Had this sort only more petalage it would reach a high position.

(143) THE GENERAL (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1920), F.3.—Colour blood-red, flushed orange; flower large, pointed, globular, fragrant damask perfume, flowering continously late in season. Moderate grower, but promising well. Very liable to black Spot. A. M. P. S.

(144) MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1890), F.1. Bright satin rose, fairly full and globular, which indicates a tendency to ball. This variety is the leading rose in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., where it is estimated some three million plants are used for hedges in the streets. A. H. Mt. P. S.

(145) MADAME CONSTANT SOUPERT (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1906), 1.—Large, very full, perfectly shaped yellow flowers suffused with pink. A strong grower with mildew-proof foliage. This rose likes hot weather, and does very well in B. Frequently opens badly, and must be covered for exhibition purposes, when it comes a rich yellow. B.

(146) JOSEPH HILL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1904), F.3.—Long buds opening to semi-double orange yellow blooms, shaded pink and copper. A splendid variety where it does well. The plant is rather a lop-sided grower. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.

(147) MADAME MARCEL DELANNEY (H.T.) (Leenders, 1915), F.1.—Pale pink, shading to deeper tones. Splendid shape, semi-double, and carried very erect. Quite distinct in colour, and well worth growing. Does well in tropical climates like India and Siam. B. S. S.

(148) MRS. FOLEY HOBBS (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910), F.2.—Ivory white, tinted pink. Large very full blooms, which are invaluable to an exhibitor. Unless particularly well grown, the blooms are too heavy for the stem. Cannot recommend for garden purposes though it lasts well in water when it is fit to pick.

(149) YVES DRUHEN (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), F.2 or 3.—Growth, vigorous and branching; flower fairly full; colour, dark velvety red; highly perfumed. Even darker than Chateau de Clos Vougeot, and much better in growth. It fails in shape of bloom, but is a very fine garden rose. Recommended. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.

(150) BRITISH QUEEN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912), F.3.—Pure white, with a faint tinge of pink in the bud stage. A rose capable of producing champion exhibition blooms, but in most soils quite unsuited for ordinary garden purposes as growth is only moderate and stems are weak. A. H. M. Mt.

(151) CRUSADER (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1919), F.2.—Crimson red, of good size and shape, slightly perfumed, very full and borne freely on long strong stems. Mildew-proof foliage. Blues badly. This fault spoils an otherwise splendid rose.

(152) IONA HERDMAN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1914), F.3.—Clear yellow of quite a distinct shade. Flowers of good shape, borne on rather wiry stems. The plant is a prostrate, straggly grower, and does better on a standard. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.

(153) CYNTHIA FORDE (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1909), 2.—Deep rose pink, shaded on back of petals with light rosy pink. A good grower producing double flowers on stiff stems. Not unlike Mrs. Bryce Allen, but lacks its fragrance. E.

(154) CHRISSIE MACKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.1.—Soft orange with pink shading. An almost single decorative variety. Best in autumn. A. H. M. Mt. S.

(155) J. G. GLASSFORD (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.1 or 6.—Buds long and pointed, opening to flowers of great weight and substance, with high pointed centre. Colour, clear deep crimson lake. Upright H.P. habit of growth. So far has shown no blooms of consequence.

(156) KOOTENAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 2.—Where shaded, the blooms are primrose yellow, but otherwise it can only be called a creamy white. Large, very full blooms, but in our climate not the improved K. A. Victoria it was claimed to be. The plant mildews, but is very vigorous. B.S.

(157) MDLLE. CHRISTINE DE NOUE (T.) (Guillot, 1891), 1.—Rosy lake. Moderately full, of largest size. Free flowering and with good foliage, but the colour purples badly. Not recommended, as better sorts are available.

(158) W. F. MANN (H.T.), F.1.—A salmon sport from Clg., Mrs. W. J. Grant. Equal in every way to the parent, and an even better grower. Treat as a dwarf. This will be grown much more when better known. A. M. P. S.

(159) MRS. DAVID McKEE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 2.—Pale creamy yellow, but almost white in this climate. A large, semi-double variety for exhibitors, opening well in all weathers. A constant winner. Much better in A. and M. than in S. One grower writes "A beautiful rose sometimes. I waver between it and K. A. Victoria, but there is this difference. K. A. Victoria is always good. Mrs. McKee often comes single." A. M. P.

(160) MRS. R. D. M'CLURE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1913), 3.—Deep pink, of fine form and a large, full bloom for exhibition. Carried erect on stiff stems. Lasts well when cut, but lacks perfume. E.

(161) MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 1.—Lemon yellow-edged with rose. Large semi-double blooms very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. E.

(162) MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT (H.T.) (Hill, 1904), F.2.—Creamy white, with darker centre. A large, full exhibition rose, said to be a sport from La France. Spoils too readily through rain or hot sun to be a favourite garden sort. Everywhere except H.

(163) MRS. TOM PAUL (H.T.) (A Dickson, 1920), 2.—Strong, upright growth. Flowers large and full, carried on long stems; very free and continuous bloomer; saffron yellow suffused with pink; long, pointed buds. A. B. M. P. S.

(164) MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 2.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. E.

(165) PRINCE DE BULGARIE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1901), F.2.—Flesh colour, shaded crimson. A fine-flowered, vigorous growing variety that should be better known. A. B. P. S.

(166) SUNSET (T.) (Henderson, 1884), 3.—A deep apricot sport from Perle des Jardines, with lovely bronzy foliage, large, full and free

blooming. Discarded by the South Australian Nurseymen's Association as unsuitable for their climate. B.

(167) WILLIAM SHEAN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1906), 2.—Pure pink of immense size, so large, in fact, as to be quite coarse at times. The plant is a very uncertain grower, and is only recommended to exhibitors. One correspondent declares he has seen it like a small red pickling cabbage.

(168) CARINE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.2.—Creamy fawn shaded orange and carmine. A good, semi-double decorative variety, though liable to fade in strong sunlight. A good garden rose. Everywhere except B.

(169) MARJORIE BULKELEY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth; buff ochre, heavily flushed rosy pink developing to silvery pink as the flower ages; large and full, of exquisite form, sweetly scented. A. B. M. P. S.

((170) ETHEL JAMES (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Single, on the line of colouring of Isobel, but the tone is softer, habit of growth excellent and sweetly scented. The colour is very rich at times, but fades. H. M. Mt. S.

(171) FELICITY (H.T.) (Clarke Bros., 1919), F.2.—Rose pink, with silvery suffusion. Large pointed blooms, full, fragrant and freely produced. Mildew-proof. E.

(172) SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON (Bourbon) (Beluze, 1843), 2.—Blush rose, shaded flesh. A large flat bloom. Has been planted for eighty years, and is now considered a back number. B.

(173) SOUVENIR DE MARIA ZAYAS (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1905), 2.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine variety for garden or exhibition, as every bloom comes good. The foliage is almost black spot-proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. E.

(174) CAPTAIN F. BALD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1919), F.3.—Velvety black sheened scarlet crimson. An exhibition rose only, as it is but a moderate grower and poor flowerer.

(175) EDWARD MAWLEY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1911), F.3.—Velvety crimson with large petals making a moderately full flower. Very subject to black spot in B. and S., and, while a good variety in a dry clmate, is a failure in moist, coastal conditions. A. M. P.

(176) FRANKLYN (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 2.—Salmon shaded yellow; long buds after the style of Joseph Hill, but a much better grower, and very free flowering. Liable to mildew, but well worth growing. A. M. P. S.

(177) GOLDEN SPRAY (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.3.—A spreading decorative variety with loose, open flowers of lemon yellow. Where singleness is no bar, this is free and good variety. Would make a good bed or clump. H. Mt. S.

(178) H. E. RICHARDSON (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1913), F.1.—Deep rich crimson of perfect form, but not large. Upright H.P. growth, and only moderate in bloom. Better sorts are available.

(179) LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 1.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large, semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. H. M. S.

(180) MOLLY BLIGH (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—Deep pink, with a yellow zone at base of petals. Flowers are large, full, and of splendid shape, but the plant is a slave to mildew. A. B. P. S.

(181) NEDERLAND (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1920), 2.—Large, deep red blooms on strong stalks. Vigorous growth and beautiful young foliage. It lacks only that "finished" shape to make it a really great exhibition and garden rose. E.

(182) NELLIE PARKER (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1916), 2.—Creamy white, sometimes flushed at the edge of petals. A good garden and, when disbudded, a fine exhibition bloom. E.

(183) RENEE WILMART-URBAN (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), 2.—Salmon flesh bordered carmine. A very fine garden rose; insistently recommended by Mr. W. H. Ifould, President, N.S.W. Rose Society. E.

(184) ADONIS (H.T.) (Bees' Ltd.), F.3.—A lovely pale yellow almost white rose of moderate habit. The blooms are large, well-formed, sweetly scented, and somewhat after the style of Mrs. David McKee, but more double. Mildews. Growth not satisfactory to date.

(185) DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.2.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. E.

(186) GORGEOUS (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1915), 3.—Orange yellow with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. The plant is liable to mildew, and blooms are frequently divided. A. H. M. P. S.

(187) IRISH BEAUTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1900), F.2.—A large, single white variety, particularly showy and a worthy companion of Irish Elegance and Irish Fireflame. Recommended. H. M. Mt. S.

(188) W. C. GAUNT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), 2.—Moderately full blooms of splendid shape and good scarlet crimson colour, which, however, blues with ages. Lack of perfume holds this sort back. A. B. P. S.

(189) WHITE OPHELIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1920), F.2.—An American novelty of great excellence and especially valuable for massing and cut blooms. Semi-double. Westfield Star is along the same lines, and is so far showing better.

(190) BURGMEESTER SANDBERG (H.T.) (Rossem, 1919).—The flowers are large double, and well formed, colour soft rose, growth vigorous. Mildews. Awarded First Class Certificate, Haarlem, 1919. A. B. M. P. S.

(191) COVENT GARDEN (T.) (B. R. Cant, 1919), 2.—Deep crimson with a black shading. A very free grower and flowerer with mildew-proof foliage. Moderately full. Lacks perfume, and could be omitted without much loss.

(192) W. R. SMITH (T.) (Smith, 1908), 1.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. This variety does well in tropical climates. B.S.

(193) MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3. —Deep carmine of great size and well-shaped petals. Exhibition only. E.

(194) YVONNE VACHEROT (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1906), 1.—Long, pointed buds of perfect shape. Porcelain white, suffused soft pink. Free flowering and a champion exhibition bloom only. The pink tints, fade if the blooms are shaded. Quite a failure as a garden rose.

(195) COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1911), 3.— Silvery pink, of perfect form. A good garden variety, though not specially free flowering. Discarded by Victorian Nurserymen's Association. A. B. P. S.

(196) CORNELIS TIMMERMANS (H.T.) (Timmermans, 1919), F.2.—A very large semi-double rose, of a clear colour, with deep yellow edge. Fragrant, vigorous and free blooming. A. B. P. S.

(197) IRENE THOMPSON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Colour deep ruddy gold, overlaid with bronze coppery shading; semi-double and good form. Very sweetly scented. Like many from the same raiser, it is only moderate in growth.

(198) VICTOR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.2.—Deep rose, of splendid shape and size; semi-double and strongly fragrant. Must not be confused with Victory. Good. E.

(199) FLORINDA NORMAN THOMPSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2. —Delicate rose on pale lemon, which deepens from centre to base of petals. Very floriferous. Persian Tea perfume. E.

(200) DR GRILL (H.T.) (Bonnaire, 1886), 1.—Pink with coppery yellow shadings. A very free flowering garden rose, lacking shape and petalage. There are many better varieties. H.M.S.

Pernetiana Roses

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in most climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and ,wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. One note of encouragement must be struck, however, for the benefit of the growers who cannot succeed with these lovely roses, and that is the great improvement in the disease-resistant qualities of foliage of the latest varieties, and we believe that a further infusion of hardy H.T. blood will soon make them successful anywhere. The roses as a class are quite indifferent to extreme heat or intense cold, but succumb to a humid atmosphere. Unless specially mentioned, all the varieties are liable to weak stem. A number of experiments are in train for improving the growth, but no definite results are yet available. Price: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; postage extra.

(1) GOLDEN EMBLEM (McGredy, 1915), F.2.—Colour, cadmium yellow, buds, reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful

colour, will be a telling exhibition flower. The habit of growth is ideal and stems are strong. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

(2) LOS ANGELES (Howard & Smith, 1918), F.2.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Only moderately successful in S.

(3) MADAM EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1912), 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S.

(4) INDEPENDENCE DAY (Bees, 1920), F.3.—Vigorous growth and glossy, mildew-proof foliage; free and continuous in bloom; buds olive-shaped, developing into well-modelled flowers with flame-coloured stains, petals of sunflower gold, overlaying apricot. Colour fades badly. Gold Medal, N.R.S. of England.

(5) LYON ROSE (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Shrimp pink at end of petals, centre coral red or salmon, shaded chrome yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Petals of great substance. Very fragrant.

(6) SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full and of a rich sunflower yellow. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy die-back shoots of so many of this type. This rose has improved wonderfully and is of a richness of colour that would command attention anywhere. Lasts well when cut.

(7) ARIEL (Bees' Ltd., 1921).—After the style of Independence Day, but the blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof.

(8) GEISHA (Rossem, 1920).—Pure deep orange yellow, gradually changing to golden yellow as the bloom develops, the buds long pointed, streaked with garnet. A counterpart of Mme. E. Herriot, from which it sported.

(9) EMMA WRIGHT (McGredy, 1918), 3.—A pure orange semi-double bloom with lovely foliage.

(10) CONSTANCE (Pernet Ducher, 1915), 2.—Daffodil yellow streaked crimson. A very free flowerer. Superseded by Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

(11) SEVERINE (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 3.—Rich coral red fading to prawn red. Most beautiful semi-double blooms.

(12) MRS. REDFORD (McGredy, 1919), 3.—Flower, bright apricot, solidly built, petals gracefully reflexed; sweetly scented; semi-double.

(13) PRINCESS VICTORIA (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Colour, glowing scarlet-crimson, with ochre orange base; perfect form; semi-double; very free flowering and sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

(14) JEAN C. N. FORESTIER (Pernet Ducher, 1919), 2.—Carmine lake, slightly tinted with orange.

(15) MRS. FARMER (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 2.—Medium-sized flower. Colour, Indian yellow, reverse of petals reddish apricot. A loose, semi-double flower.

(16) THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange in a combination rightly described as "jazz."

(17) WILLOWMERE (Pernet Ducher, 1915), 2.— A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew.

(18) MRS. AMBROSE RICCARDO (McGredy, 1914), F.2.—Deep honey yellow. A large bloom sometimes quite fit for exhibition.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while, some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or arch-

way. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: **1/6** each; **16/-** dozen; 50 or more at the rate of **£6** per 100. Postage or freight extra. Postage on 1 plant, N.S.W., **6d.**; 6 plants, about **1/-**. Interstate: 1 plant **8d.**; 6 plants, about **1/8.** Any surplus money will either be returned in stamps or extra plants supplied.

The figures after the raiser's name refer to the habit of growth. (See page 26.)

(1) MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose-growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. E.

(2) BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—This magnificent variety raised in Australia, has only been out four years, and in that time has achieved a wonderful popularity. It is easily an advance of oversea productions, and, when known in other countries, will be much sought after. In colour it is deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. One enthusiast declared it to be the "Rose of a Century." The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. You can't go wrong with Black Boy as a garden decoration. E.

(3) CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite, also locally raised. Exceedingly popular. E.

(4) CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (1907), 6.—Another locally raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.

(5) CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration and a climbing sport in salmon pink fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. E.

(6) AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (H.T.) (Kerslake, 1912), F.6.—Another local variety which has been thoroughly tested. It is darker than Miss Marion Manifold, but on hot, sunny days blues badly. This might be partially prevented by planting in shady positions. The foliage is distinctly handsome and not affected by disease. Unlike many climbers this variety is sweetly scented. B.S.

(7) CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour. Recommended as one of the very best. E.

(8) CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended. E.

(9) CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. E.

(10) CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), 5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent, of marks. E.

(11) MARECHAL NIEL (T.) (Pradel, 1864), F.5.—Bright golden yellow of splendid form, but weak stemmed. Deliciously fragrant, and, if extra well grown, a success for a few years, but canker invariably supervenes, and the plant deteriorates. A very few can grow it well.

(12) CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINES (T.) (Henderson, 1890), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. An excellent variety. E.

(13) CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Knight, 1917), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the Nursery. E.

(14) NOELLA NABONNAND (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.

(15) CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.) (Paul & Son, 1899), 5 or 2.—This is not satisfactory as a climber; generally grown as a dwarf. (Syn. Climbing Belle Siebrecht). A. M. P. S.

(16) CLOTH OF GOLD (Noisette) (Coquereau, 1843), 6.—This is a rampant grower which does not come into its best until at least four years old. Pale sulphur yellow with deeper centre. A very old favourite. E.

(17) CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, and others a rampant grower. E.

(18) CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Morse).—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is easily the darkest H.T. grown. Shows good climbing habit. E.

(19) CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS (T.) (Parvill, 1858), F.6.—Creamy white with blush centre. Almost too vigorous in growth, and mildews badly. A. B. P. S.

(20) CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. E.

(21) SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings) (H.T.) (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came from out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuosuly in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. Highly recommended for B. S. It is not liked in M.

(22) JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea) (Alister Clark), 6.—Extra large single blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety were emphasised at Farmer's Show in Sydney, in 1922, when it scored first prize for decorated table. Spring blooming only. E.

(23) CLIMBING LIBERTY (H.T.) (Paul & Sons, 1909), F. 5 or 6.—Brilliant crimson of perfect shape. Same variable habit as No. 10. E.

(24) NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 6.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.

(25) SOUVENIR DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage, which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. A. B. M. P. S.

(26) GOLDEN VISION (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.6.—A distinct break in climbing roses, with wreaths of bright green foliage that should carry it into all gardens apart from its pretty golden yellow flowers that are borne in greatest quantity in the flush of spring. It is mildew-proof, a good, grower, and quite distinct. It is a seedling from Marechal Niel, and carries some of the colour and scent of the old rose, with the merit of being suited to this climate. E.

(27) ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bourbon) (Bizot, 1873), F.5.—A remarkably popular climbing variety. Flowers, a clear shade of pink, delightfully per-

fumed. Almost thornless. Recommended as the best pillar rose available. E.

(28) MADAME JULES GRAVEREAUX (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1901), 5.—Buff shaded pink. This variety is only kept in the list by its success as an exhibition flower. As a garden variety it is too variable, and frequently disappointing. B.S.

(29) QUEEN OF HEARTS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—A large-flowered, semi-double, sweet-scented variety. Rosy pink flowers and mildew-proof foliage. E.

(30) SCORCHER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A climbing rose absolutely unique in colour, and a decorative type. The flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour. E.

(31) KITTY KININMONTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922).—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. E

(32) CLIMBING LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Henderson, 1899), F. 5 or 2.—It was claimed, when first sent out, that this variety grew as well as Climbing Perle des Jardins. If this is correct, the plant has lost its old vigour and should never be used for a climber. Grow as a dwarf. It appears to be generally successful only in mountain country.

(33) REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (T.) (Levet, 1873), 5.—A very showy, free flowering variety. Large, rosy cerise blooms. Subject to mildew and foliage is rather sparse. E.

(34) BARDOU JOB (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1887), F.5.—Large, semi-double, blackish crimson blooms. Very rich in colour and fragrance. E.

(35) MADAME DRIOUT (T.) (Thiriat, 1904), 5.—A striped sport of Reine Marie Henriette. E.

(36) W. A. RICHARDSON (Noisette) (Ducher, 1878), F.5.—Rich orange yellow, borne in clusters. A popular pillar rose. E.

(37) CLIMBING CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Chauvry, 1902), F.6.—Pale satiny pink. A very free bloomer. E.

(38) CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Cherrier, 1904), 5.—Flowers identical with the dwarf. A moderate climber. E.

(39) PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour. E.

(40) ARDS ROVER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1898), F.6.—Crimson shaded maroon. Large blooms carried erect. Spring bloomer only. Perfumed. E.

(41) REVE D'OR (Noisette) (Ducher, 1870), 6.—Coppery yellow, semi-double blooms, produced in great profusion. Called "Climbing Safrano" in America. E.

(42) FORTUNE'S YELLOW (Noisette) (Fortune, 1845), 6.—Bronzy yellow shaded pink. Medium-sized blooms in great profusion in the spring only. E.

(43) CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.) (Nicholl, 1910), 6.—A local sport of the dark red dwarf variety. Medium-sized flowers. Another distinct climbing sport of the same variety was sent out in Queensland by Mr. T. H. Wood the same year. B. S.

(44) CLIMBING LADY GREENALL (H.T.) (Lippiatt, 1917), F.6.—A very fine climbing sport which never seems to have been catalogued outside New Zealand. The blooms are saffron yellow or creamy white, and are strongly tea scented. E.

(45) CLIMBING LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.) (Bradley, 1910), 5 or 6.—Variable in habit and, unless extra well grown, is only suitable for pillar work. A good pink of splendid form. Mildews. E.

(46) FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from Rosa Gigantea that has won many admirers in a very little time. It is a vigorous climber,

producing extra large single flowers fully 5 inches across, of a bright deep cerise. Flying Colours is one of the first varieties to bloom, and when in full flower is a glorious sight. H. M. Mt. S.

(47) LADY WATERLOW (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1902), 5 or 6.—Medium-sized blooms in clusters. Flowers are semi-double, pale pink, and an additional feature is the most handsome foliage. Recommended. E.

(48) LAMARQUE (Noisette) (Marechal, 1830), 6.—White centre tinged yellow. Nearly always in bloom. E.

(49) GAMON'S CLIMBING GROLEZ (H.T.) (1911), 5.—The name has been slightly altered to distinguish it from a so-called Climbing Madame Jules Grolez sent out some years ago which was a deliberate fraud. It was certainly a climber, but nothing like Madame Jules Grolez in bloom or other characteristics. The present variety is a genuine climber from the real Chinese pink dwarf variety. E.

(50) CLIMBING PAUL LEDE (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1913), F.5.—Carmine rose shaded yellow with the added quality of perfume. A very vigorous climbing sport of the old rather dwarf variety.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This class of rose is fast losing its favour with growers. It is sometimes called the Spring Flowering Section, and, since the advent of so many dark red Hybrid Teas, the demand has fallen off in favour of the newer, ever-blooming varieties. Still, for exhibitors, a few are indispensable, and the best are listed here. Price: **1/6** each; **16/-** dozen. Postage extra.

(1) GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINNOISSEAU (Guinnoisseau & Chedane, 1908), 2.—Very bright vermilion, sometimes velvety. This is a splendid show bloom and quite a good garden variety. E.

(2) PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (Verdier, 1861), F.1.—Velvety maroon, shaded black of good form; a good opener; one of the very best. (Syn. Dr. Rushpler). E.

(3) MRS. JOHN LAING (Bennett, 1887), F.1.—Soft pink, flowers of good form; free blooming. E.

(4) ROGER LAMBELIN (Schwartz, 1891), 2.—Crimson scarlet; each petal is margined with a pure white band, giving the flower a remarkable and striking appearance; very free flowering. E.

(5) DUKE OF EDINBURGH (Paul & Son, 1868), F.1.—Rich crimson scarlet, shaded maroon. Free flowering. E.

(6) PAUL NEYRON (Levet, 1869), F.1.—Deep rose. Blooms are of immense size. E.

(7) CAPTAIN CHRISTY (Lacharme, 1873), 2.—Rosy flesh, deeper in centre; a good rose of dwarf habit. E.

(8) HUGH DICKSON (H. Dickson, 1904), 1.—Colour, brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; good size and splendid form. E.

(9) CORONATION (H. Dickson, 1913), 3.—Strong grower, fine foliage, flesh to shrimp pink. This variety must not be confused with the red Wichuraiana of the same name. E.

(10) XAVIER OLIBO (Lacharme, 1864), 2.—Velvety crimson, shaded amaranth; a good exhibition variety. E.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, **1/6** each; **16/-** dozen.

ORLEANS TYPE

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

(1) ORLEANS (Levavasseur, 1910), 3.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. The best variety to date. Special quotations for large quantities.

(2) MISS EDITH CAVELL (Poly.) (Meiderwyk, 1917), 3.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory white H.T. rose sent out five years ago. This is one of the really fine novelties and promises to displace all other red polyanthas. It is a genuine sport of Orleans. The colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but it is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommeded. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.

(3) ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 3.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.

(4) MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 4.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.

(5) ERNA TESCHENDORFF (Teschendorff, 1911), 4.—Bright crimson; a fine massive variety. Will be superseded by Miss Edith Cavell.

(6) JEANNIE SOUPERT (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 4.—White with pale pink flushing.

(7) E. N. WARD (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.

(8) LOUISE WALTER (Walter, 1909), 4.—Porcelain pink, shaded white.

(9) CORAL CLUSTER (Murrell, 1921), 4.—A coral pink sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

(10) ETOILE LUISANTE (Turbat, 1918), 4.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape. Quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne in long sprays.

(11) EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 4.—Shell pink, deepenig to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

CECIL BRUNNER TYPE

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the previous type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates.

(1) CECIL BRUNNER (Ducher, 1881), 3.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.

(2) TIP TOP (Lambert, 1909), 4.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.

(3) ANNA MARIA DE MONTRAVEL (Rambaux & Dubreuil, 1880), 4.—Pure white, double, and perfect shape.

(4) GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 4.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.

(5) PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 3.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.

MISCELLANEOUS SORTS

In this list the varieties are of very varied shapes of flower and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere.

(1) RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 3.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.

(2) BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.

(3) YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 3.—Pure white, semi-double.

(4) MDLLE. FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dubreuil, 1915), 3.—Like Papa Hemeray, but much darker red. Single.

(5) CATHERINE ZEIMET (Lambert, 1900), 4.—Pure white, semi-double, very free flowering.

(6) LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.

(7) ASCHENBRODEL (Lambert, 1903), 3.—Rosy peach, with orange salmon centre; semi-double.

(8) AENNCHEN MULLER (Schmidt, 1907), 3.—Large clusters of rose-coloured flowers; semi-double.

We can also supply large quantities of the popular China Rose, known as Lady Brisbane, for Hedges. Price, **1/6** each; **16/-** dozen; **£6** per 100.

Climbing Multiflora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must, therefore, give way to the better foliaged kinds. **1/6** each; **16/-** dozen.

(1) CLIMBING ORLEANS ROSE (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.

(2) MOONLIGHT (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1914), 6.—Moderate-sized blooms, white flushed lemon, borne in clusters and very freely produced. Sweetly scented.

(3) CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

(4) MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1906), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.

(5) BLUSH RAMBLER (B. R. Cant, 1903), 6.—A blush pink variety, which is popular in England and Australia both.

(6) TAUSENDSCHON (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.

(7) VEILCHENBLAU (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.

(8) PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering Rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, Rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. Should be tried.

Wichuraiana Class

Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much

better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. **1/6** each; **16/-** dozen. Suitable in all climates.

(1) DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

(2) EXCELSA (Walsh, 1909), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attaractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew.

(3) AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

(4) DR. HUEY (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr., 1920), 6.—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.

(5) HIAWATHA (Walsh, 1905), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.

(6) SODENIA (Wiegand, 1912), 6.—Brilliant carmine, nearly scarlet. A splendid variety.

(7) SHOWER OF GOLD (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.

(8) SANDER'S WHITE (1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. Good.

(9) EVANGELINE (Walsh, 1907), 6.—White, tipped with pink; single flowers borne in clusters; very fragrant; late flowering.

(10) DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.

(11) ROMEO (Wich.) (Walter Easlea, 1919).—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

(12) EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

(13) SILVER MOON (Van Fleet, 1912), 6.—Extra large single flowers, silvery white. Very vigorous climber.

(14) JACOTTE (Barbier & Co., 1920), 6.—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red; very free flowering, semi-double.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. **1/6** each; **16/-** dozen.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810).—Pure white, large and full.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 2.—Crimson.

Botanical Species

1/6 each; **16/-** dozen.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. E.

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

BANKSIA ROSES.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA ALBA (Heer, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small, sweet-scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from B. Alba.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 2.
ROSA BRACTEATA, 2.
(The Macartney Rose).
ROSA BRUNONII, 1.
ROSA HUGONIS, 1.
ROSA LUCIDA, 1.
ROSA MOYESII, 1.
PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.
ROSA WATSONIANA, 1.

Standard Roses

24 inch stems 3/6 each; 39/- per dozen.
30 inch stems 3/6 each; 39/- per dozen.
36 inch stems 4/- each; 45/- per dozen.

Alexander Hill Gray.
Antoine Rivoire.
Aspirant M. Rouyer.
Belle Siebrecht.
Black Boy.
Carine.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot.
Clarice Goodacre.
Columbia.
Colonel O. Fitzgerald.
Cornelia.
Countess of Gosford.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
Cynthia Forde.
Dean Hole.
Donald MacDonald.
Duchess of Wellington.
Earl Haig.
Elegante.
Ethel Somerset.
E. M. Burnett.
Fancy Free.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Franklyn.
Frances Gaunt.
F. W. Dunlop.
General Janssen.
General MacArthur.
Georges Schwartze.
Gladys Holland.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Ophelia.
Gruss an Teplitz.
Gustav Grunerwald.
Gwen Nash.
Hadley.
Hawlmark Crimson.
Henrietta.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hugo Roller.
Independence Day.
Iona Herdman.
Irish Fireflame.
Irish Elegance.
Isobel.
John Davison.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.
Lady Maureen Stewart.
Lady Roberts.
Laurent Carle.
Lilian Moore.
Los Angeles.
Louise Baldwin.
Lucien Chaure.
Lyon.
Madam Abel Chatenay.
Madam Antoine Marie.
Madam Butterfly.
Madam Caristie Martel.
Madam Edouard Herriott.
Madam Jules Bouche.
Madam Jules Grolez.
Madam Segond Weber.
Maman Cochet.
Margaret Dickson Hamill.
Molly Sharman Crawford.
Mrs. Aaron Ward.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Mrs. Bryce Allen.
Mrs. C. Lamplough.
Mrs. Charles Russell.
Mrs. David McKee.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Mrs. Henry Morse.
Mrs. H. R. Darlington.
Mrs. T. Roosevelt.
Nellie Parker.
Old Gold.
Ophelia.
Radiance.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. F. Page Roberts.
Rhea Reid.
Star of Queensland.
Sunburst.
Sunstar.
Sunny South.
Souvenir de Maria Zayas.
Souvenir of Stella Gray.
The General.

STANDARD ROSES

K. A. Victoria.
K. of K.
Killarney.
Konigin Carola.
Lady Alice Stanley.
Lady Ashtown.
Lady Greenall.
Lady Hillingdon.
Victory.
Warrior.
White Maman Cochet.
Willowmere.
W. F. Dreer.
Yves Druhen.
And several other varieties.

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of New South Wales

Arranged in Order of Merit.
1923 VOTE.

EIGHTEEN BEST DWARF GARDEN ROSES.

Radiance.
Madam Abel Chatenay.
Hadley.
Lady Hillingdon.
General MacArthur.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Red Radiance.
K. A. Victoria.
Laurent Carle.
Maman Cochet.
White Maman Cochet.
Madam Segond Weber.
Sunny South.
Columbia.
Gruss an Teplitz.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.
Etoile de Holland.
Hoosier Beauty.
Golden Ophelia.

TWELVE BEST DWARF DECORATIVE ROSES.

Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
Hawlmark Crimson.
Sunny South.
K. of K.
Countess Cayla.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Salmon Spray.
Red Letter Day.
Ophelia.
Lady Pirrie.
Vanity.
Gwen Nash.

TWELVE BEST CLIMBING ROSES.

Miss Marion Manifold.
Clb. White Maman Cochet.
Clb. Maman Cochet.
Clb. Madam Segond Weber.
Black Boy.
Noella Nabonnand.
Clb. Perle des Jardines.
Clb. K. A. Victoria.
Clb. Caroline Testout.
Australian Beauty.
Souv. de Leonie Viennot.
Sachsengruss.

SIX CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSES.

Clb. Orleans.
Tausendschon.
Moonlight.
Mrs. F. W. Flight.
Blush Rambler.
Prosperity.

SIX BEST DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Orleans.
Ellen Poulsen.
Borderer.
Miss Edith Cavell.
Erna Teschendorff.
Maman Turbat.
Francis Favre.

SIX BEST PILLAR ROSES.

Clb. Lady Hillingdon.
Paul's Scarlet Climber.
Clb. Georges Schwartze.
Clb. Liberty.
Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Zepherine Druhen.

SIX BEST WICHURAIANA ROSES.

American Pillar.
Paul's Scarlet Climber.
Excelsa.
Dorothy Perkins.
Hiawatha.
Shower of Gold.
Silver Moon.
Minnahaha.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

1. PLANTS FROM POTS.—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about one inch lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake, tie, and water well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

2. Plants from the Open Ground (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicated by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts markeed H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Orange thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost, etc."

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The more excellent way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought, but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

SPECIAL ITEMS

NEW OR RARE SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

These plants are all of sufficient importance to warrant a special notice, and may be planted in their proper climates with perfect confidence.

BOUGAINVILLEA ROSEA.—The brick red variety, B. Lateritia, is generally considered one of the finest flowering climbers obtainable, and a seedling of a lovely deep pink shade, but possessing all the other characteristics of the parent, will be at once an object of beauty and a novelty of the highest excellence. Suitable for B. & S. only, as it is susceptible to heavy frost. 5/- each.

CASIMIROA EDULIS (The Mexican Apple), also called "Sapote" by the Spaniards, —This is a most uncommon fruiting tree which deserves to be thoroughly tested. It is a native of Mexico, where it is found growing up to elevations of 7,000 feet, and should, therefore, be suitablee for all parts of Australia. The fruit is described as of a delicious, melting, pear-like taste, and when in full bearing, two crops a year are produced. 2/6 each.

CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCINATUM (The Geraldon Wax Flower).—A native shrub which cannot fail to come into great prominence if only for its great lasting qualities as a cut flower. The blooms are like those of the Tea Tree in shape, but are a delicate pale pink colour. They last fully two weeks in water, are delightfully scented, and light enough for graceful decoration. The plants flower in winter and continue in bloom for three months; they resent wet positions, and may easily be killed by too much water. Prof. Wilson the world renowned plant collector in his report on West Australian plants, says:—"I must close, however, with mention of the lovely Geraldton Wax-flower (Chamaelaucium uncinatum) unknown, I fear, to American Gardens. This is a large bush with slender branches, pink, saucer-shaped waxy flowers, long persistent on the branches, and produced in great profusion. Its beauty has won for it a peculiar place in the affection of Australians and it ought to be grown in California and, indeed, in every land where a suitable climate obtains." Hardy everywhere. Highly recommended. 2/6 each.

CHORIZEMA CORDATA.—Mons Labillardiere and his party were exploring in Western Australia and were at an extremity for want of fresh water. When their efforts were at last successful, and they discovered this new plant and the water at the same time, they were ready to dance with joy. The plant was named from two Greek words, "choros," a dance, and "zema," a drink, and is now officially recognised as at the head of this paragraph. "Cordata," referring to the leaves, means heart-shaped. This is a very fine dwarf shrub bearing a profusion of pea-shaped flowers of a daring mixture of orange red. For rockeries, bedding or single specimens in all climates, this plant is strongly recommended. Prune back after flowering. 1/6 each.

CHORIZEMA ILICIFOLIA (Holly leaved).—This variety likes a moist shady place and is a rather straggly grower. The blooms are on longer spikes than C. cordata and produces them over a longer season. Good for light decorative work. 1/6 each.

CYCAS REVOLUTA (The Japanese Sago Palm).—Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A. B. M. P. S. From 5/- each.

CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA.—Another native shrub which is well worth growing. The flowers are quite large, and are greenish yellow in colour, and at first sight suggest birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. The plants have been in bloom over a very long season in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, and attracted a lot of attention. Hardy everywhere. 2/6 each.

CUPRESSUS CONYBEARE AUREA.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weeping golden Cypress and a great improvement on any previously distributed. Where a break in colour of foliage is required or where a contrast in outline is desired, the rich variegation and graceful drooping branchlets of this fine Novelty will prove just the tree wanted. Hardy in all climates except B. Highly recommended. Large plants. 5/- each.

DAVIDSONIA PRURIENS.—A tall evergreen ornamental shrub attaining up to 15 feet in height and bearing reddish flowers followed by regular ropes of purple plum like fruits which are said to make a fine jam. It is a native of Northern New South Wales and Queensland, and is hardy in all climates in Australia. Suitable for a tall shrubbery. **2/6** each.

ELEOCARPUS CYANEUS.—This is one of the gems of our native Flora. It is rather tall for the shrubbery, often attaining a height of 30 or 40 feet, but is so beautiful in foliage, flower and fruit as to call for special mention for specimens or avenues. The flowers are like fringed Lilies of the Valley, and are borne when the previous year's fruit is still on the tree. It is sometimes called the Blueberry Ash. Hardy everywhere. **2/-** each.

EUCALYPTUS MACROCARPA.—Western Australia is famous for its red and pink flowered gums, and from a flower point of view this crimson variety is certainly the best. The plant is an ugly grower, and cannot be classed as an easy subject to handle, but is worth any trouble taken when in bloom. **2/6** each.

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA.—This plant has been grown for over twenty years in Australia, but its claims to serious consideration have never received their full due. As an ornamental shrub it is worth growing for its white and red flowers, which are quite unlike anything else. It is hardy enough for the mountain climates, and produces a finely flavoured fruit which is in great demand in California. Recommended. **2/6** each.

GREVILLEA BANKSII FOSTERI.—A very fine and richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak family especially suitable for native gardens and shrubberies. The flowers are rich crimson, and are produced over a long flowering season. There is a tendency for plants raised from seed to produce occasional white flowered forms. Only seedling plants are available at present, but as there were no white forms in the neighbourhood of the tree from which our seed was procured, the risk is reduced to a minimum. **2/- each.**

HARPEPHYLLUM CAFFRUM.—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. It is a native of South Africa and grows up to elevations of 5,000 feet. This would make it quite suitable for climates similar to Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth or Sydney. In its native home it is known as Kaffir plum and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. **2/6** each.

HEERIA ROSEA.—For rockeries, or hanging baskets, this is a very fine trailing plant. The flowers are very freely produced, and are an attractive rosy colour. Suitable for all climates except Hobart and Mountain. **1/6** each.

LASIANDRA EDWARDSII.—This new variety was raised in Victoria and is another proof that Australia can produce her own Novelties in shrubs as in other flowers. It is a cross between L. grandiflora and L. macrantha, but of a dwarf habit and very free blooming. Flowers nearly as large as grandiflora and blooms earlier than macrantha. Colour of flowers, dark violet. **2/6** each.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA.—This fine shrub has been lost to cultivation for a very long time in this country, but its outstanding beauty and wonderful fragrance will make it one of the most popular shrubs for temperate climates. Apart from its delightfully delicate pink colour and its rare daphne-like fragrance, it is winter blooming, which makes it all the more valuable. For gardens where there are only light frosts this plant is recommended with the utmost confidence. It happens to require an eastern position for best results. **2/6** each.

MONTANOA GRANDIFLORA.—A very valuable flowering shrub in that its long spikes of blooms, which are like white daisies, are produced in the middle of winter. It is not recommended for M. or Mt., as the flowers are spoilt by frosts, but should be well tried in other climates. **2/-** each.

MUSA ARNOLDIANA.—An ornamental Banana of special value where a break in foliage is desired. It is like Musa ensete, but rather sturdier in habit, and the central midrib is a richer red. B. S. **2/6** each.

MYROXYLON PEREIRAE.—One of the most beautiful shade trees available. It grows to a height of 35 or 40 feet and although partially deciduous in winter presents such a distinct and pleasing outline with its graceful drooping branches as to class it amongst the best of the rare trees. It is a native of Peru and requires a temperate climate similar to Brisbane and Sydney. A sub-tropical substitute for the English Ash of the colder climates. Highly recommended. **2/6** each.

NEW HIBISCUS.—One of the most phenomenal successes in the history of Australian hybridising has been achieved by Mr. W. Selkirk, of Watson's Bay, N.S.W. Taking various Hibiscus species, he has produced four varieties of such excellence that every one has been awarded a First Class Certificate (the highest honour) by the Horticultural Society of N.S.W. In addition, Mr. Selkirk has received congratulations from all

the members of the Floral Committee. They are distinctly in advance of all other varieties at present on the market, and their dissemination must inevitably stimulate further activity in the improvement of ornamental flowering shrubs. It should be emphasised that these evergreen Hibiscus are susceptible to heavy frost, and should not be planted in climates where oranges will not thrive. The plants will be ready for distribution from August onward, and as there is certain to be a big demand for these sterling Novelties, early ordering is recommended. (See illustration.)

PHOENIX ROEBELINI.—The particularly graceful Cocos Weddelliana has been without a peer as a decorative palm, but is handicapped by its tenderness and difficulty to grow successfully. Now, however, its place is being seriously challenged by a much hardier palm, without any difficulty as to growth. Phoenix Roebelini is quite new as plants go, and is easily the best dwarf palm available. For centres of lawns, or in the shrubbery, it is a most beautiful variety, and its slow growth, while a disadvantage at first, ultimately is a great point in its favour, as it does not overgrow its position. The first stages of its growth are very slow, and the plant is necessarily expensive, but it is well worth the cost. Plants eight years old, 20/- each; smaller plants 5/- each.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.—When Nature scattered her flowers she used very little of the royal colour, and purple is always a rare shade. This plant, which is one of our native shrubs, possesses this colour in a wonderful degree, and the plants are loaded with blossoms. Flowers are produced in season by even the tiniest plants in pots, and our greatest difficulty has been in getting sufficient stock to meet the demand. The bushes grow 4 to 6 feet in height, and after blooming in September/October should be well pruned to improve shape. Highly recommended. 2/- each.

ROMNEYA TRICHOCALYX.—One of the great disappointments to Sydney growers has been the inability to succeed with the Giant Californian Poppy known as Romneya Coulteri. This new variety is almost identical with the older kind, except that it is more bushy in growth, and is without question a pronounced success, where the other variety had previously been a failure. The blooms are six inches across, and pure white with yellow stamens, while the grey-green foliage is a perfect setting for the handsome flowers. In our nursery the plants bloomed from October to March. It is not known if this will do in Brisbane, but it is suitable for all other divisions. Highly Recommended. 3/- each.

SESBANIA TRIPETTI (The Brazilian Glory Pea).—This fine flowering shrub is another instance of a choice variety being almost lost through neglect. Thirty years ago it was quite a feature in some nurseries, and is now being brought back to the prominence it deserves. It is a rapid grower, and flowers the first year from planting. The blooms are in long racemes 4 to 6 inches in length, and are a delightful tango colour, quite distinct from other flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in spring and again in autumn. This plant is recommended as being quite one of the good things for temperate climates where only moderate frosts prevail. Prune after every flowering. 2/6 each.

THUNBERGIA GIBSONI.—This exceptionally attractive trailing plant was discovered in Central Africa some twenty years ago, and in that comparatively short period has attained wonderful popularity in all up-to-date gardening circles. It is so profuse in bloom that it has earned the name of "Golden Glory" vine, and from numerous reports received from the various States of the Commonwealth it fully justifies this reputation. The plants commence to flower when three to four months old, and flower continuously right through the year. The blooms are of a rich orange shade, and are like T. Alata, but without the black eye of that variety. For rockery work, planting in small beds, covering stumps, or trailing over small trellises this plant is quite one of the best. Its popularity in all States of the Commonwealth is rapidly on the increase. We recommend this as one of the finest novelties brought out within the last twenty years. 2/6 each; 27/- per dozen.

Hardy Palms

Many gardens require a quick effect for special beds, and to supply this want we are growing a few lines on into larger sizes. BRAHEA ROBUSTA (The Cotton Palm) is available at prices from 12/6 to 15/-; and PHOENIX CANARIENSIS, Phoenix reclinata, and Cocos Yatay at the same figures. The plants all show their true character leaves, are up to three feet in height, and bushy in proportion.

General List

E.—Evergreen. **D.—Deciduous.**

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

s. d.

ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth and in variegated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. A.B.M.S.P.

s. d.

Boule de Niege (Ball of Snow) E.6.—Pure white 1 6

Cloth of Gold, E.6.—Yellow .. 1 .6

Eclipse, E.6.—Orange Scarlet, veined purple 1 6

Emperor, E.4.—Dark crimson .. 1 6

Rosaeflorum, E.6.—Rosy pink 1 6

Souvenir de Bonn, E.10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet 1 6

ACACIA (False).—See Robinia.

ACACIA. Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen) from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Australian varieties are all evergreen and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned suitable for all climates.

accola, E.12.—A rare and beautiful variety with very narrow leaves 1 6

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions. It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom 12/- doz. 1 6

cultriformis, E.8.—(Knife-shaped, referring to the leaves.)—Orange yellow, one of the best dwarf varieties 1 6

cyanophylla, E.20. (Blue leaved.)—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom 1 6

decurrens, E.20. The Black Wattle.—Deep golden yellow flowers 1 6

s. d.

ACACIA—Continued.

dealbata, E.20. (Whitened.)—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers 1 6

elata, E.30. (Tall.)—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle 1 6

podalyraefolia, E.20. (Podalyria leaved.)—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended 1 6

spectabilis, E.10. (Showy.)—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts 1 6

ACER (Maple.)—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day Maple wood was greatly used and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.

campestris, D.30. The English Maple.—A.M.Mt.P.H.S. 2 6

negundo, D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. A.M.Mt. P.H.S. 2 6

platanoides, D. 50. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns orange in autumn. H.M.Mt. 2 6

polymorphum, D.20. Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings 2 6 (Special quotations per dozen or hundred.)

polymorphum. Named varieties.—These are extra choice forms of the Japanese Maples, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall or light bush house, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates they are the most beautiful deciduous trees grown. List of sorts on application. H.Mt. 5 0

pseudo platanus, D.50. Sycamore.—H.M.Mt. 2 6

saccharinum, D.30. The Sugar Maple.—H.M.Mt. 3 0

s. d.

AESCULUS.—A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (esca-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates.

hippocastanum, D.40. (Hippos, a horse; castanon, a chestnut.)—White flowers. H.Mt. 2 6

alba plena. The double white horse chestnut.—H.Mt. 3 0

rubicunda, D.20.—Pink chestnut.—This is a very fine sight when in flower. One plant is doing well in a sheltered position in Sydney Botanic Gardens, but it cannot be recommend generally for Sydney climate. H.Mt. 3 0

ALLAMANDA.—(After Dr. Allamand, of Leyden, a friend of Linnaeus.)

nerifolia, E.4. (Oleander leaved.)—Flowers yellow, streaked orange. A compact growing flowering shrub with bell shaped flowers. Recommended for warm climates only as it is subject to injury by frost. B.S. 2 0

ALOYSIA.—(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.)

citriodora, D.8. Lemon scented verbena. — If the lemon scent is all that is required Backhousia citriodora is more suitable for Sydney. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy 1 6

AMYGDALUS.—(Amysso to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.)

persica, D.10. (Persian.)—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white and striped. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0

ARBUTUS.—In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" (but never a second.)

unedo, E.10. Irish Strawberry Tree. — White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

ARDISIA.—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.)

crenulata, E.2. (Full of Notches.)—A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B. & S. 2 0

s. d.

ARDUINA.—(Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.)

bispinosa grandiflora, E.6. (Two spined, large flowered.)—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub very suitable for shrubbery or large border. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

ASH.—See Fraxinus.

AUCUBA.—(The native Japanese name.)

japonica aurea, E.4. The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants producing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 6

BACKHOUSIA.—After James Backhouse of York.

citriodora, E.18. A Native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country as its leaves provide an oil containing 93 per cent. citral which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

BANANA see MUSA.

BAUHINIA.—Named in honour of twin brothers John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate.

alba, E.12.—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.S. 2 0

purpurea, E.12.—Large purple flowers: beautiful. A.B.P.S. 2 0

BEECH.—See Fagus.

BENTHAMIA.—George Bentham, a most distinguished English Botanist.

fragifera, E.12 (Strawberry fruited.)—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink two inches across and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.—See Poinciana.

BORONIA.—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece.

megastigma, E.4.—(Large stigma.)—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

serrulata, E.4. The Sydney Native Rose.—Responds splendidly to cultivation. Native of Sydney only, but should be tried in other parts 2 0

s. d.

BOTTLE BRUSH.—See Callistemon.

BRACHYCHITON.—See Sterculia.

BRASSAIA.—

actinophylla, E. 15. (Leaves rayed like spokes of a wheel.)—A handsome foliage tree, native of Queensland. B.S. 2 0

BROOM.—See Spartium.

BROWALLIA.—John Browall, a friend of Linnaeus.

Jamiesoni, E.6. (Jamieson's).—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. A.B.P.S. 1 6

BRUGMANSIA.—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet.

Knightii, E.10. (Knight's).—Large white flowers. A.B.H. M.P.S. 2 0

BRUNFELSIA.—Otto Brunfels was first a monk, then a physician and later a botanist. These are choice free flowering shrubs and quite uncommon. Very compact growth.

americana, E.6.—Pure white, sweetly scented flowers. B.S. 2 6

eximia, E.4.—Blue and white flowers on the one plant at the same time. B.S. 2 6

latifolia, E.6. (Broad leaved.)—Lavender flowers with white eye. B.S. 2 6

BUDDLEIA.—In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum.

magnifica, E.10.—Dark purple .. 1 6

Veitchiana, E.10.—The flower resembles English lilac and is strongly scented 1 6

Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.

CALLISTEMON, Bottle Brush.—(Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen.) A most appropiate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge.

coccinea, E.10.—Scarlet 2 0

lanceolatus, E.10. (Lance leaved.)—Scarlet 2 0

We can also supply other good varieties all crimson or scarlet flowering.

CALODENDRON (Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree.)—The plant fully justifies its name. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.

capensis, E.40.—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

CAMELLIA.—George Camellus, or Kamel, is responsible for this name We have a good collection of all the best varieties. H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat 3 0

alba plena and fimbriata each 5 0

s. d.

CAMPHORA (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce.

officinalis, E.50.—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally. 1 6

CAPE CHESTNUT.—See Calodendron.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.—See Protea.

CAROB TREE.—See Ceratonia.

CARYOPTERIS.—(Literally "Winged Fruit.")

mastacanthus, D.4. The Blue Spirea.—Blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

CASSIA.—Kasia was its old Greek name.

artemisioides, E.6.—A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and **yellow** flowers abundantly produced 2 0

Candolleana, E.10. (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist)—One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant 1 6

didymobotrya, E.6.—A particularly fine-foliaged and robust growing Cassia. The heads of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the diggers. B.S. 2 0

CASTANEA.—A town in Thessaly.

vesca, D.40. (Edible.)—Spanish Chestnut. Requires cold climate and rich soil. A most beautiful ornamental tree. H.M.Mt. 3 0

CASTANOSPERMUM (Castanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed. The seeds taste like chestnuts).—A large spreading tree with fine foliage.

australis, E.30. The Moreton Bay Chestnut. — Flowers saffron. A.B.P.S. 2 0

CATALPA.—The Indian name.

Bungei, D.10. (Bunge's.)—Greenish yellow, with red spots.. 2 0

Kaempferi, D.10. (Kaempfer's.)—Yellow, spotted brown .. 2 0

speciosa, D.20. (Beautiful.)—White and purple 2 0

syringaefolia, D.20. (Lilac-leaved.)—White 2 0

CEANOTHUS.—A name of doubtful application.

divaricatus, E. 10. (Spread apart.)—Covered with blue flowers in spring. H.M.Mt. 3 0

CEDAR.—See Cedrela, Cedrus, Juniperus, or Melia.

s. d.

CEDRELA.—A variation of Cedrus, the Cedar.

australis, E.50. (The Australian Red Cedar.)—A magnificent fast-growing tree for warm climates. A.B.P.S. .. 2 6

CERASUS.—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.

lauro-cerasus, E.20. Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. H.M.Mt.S. 1 6

lusitanica, E.10. Portugal Laurel.—Very suitable for hedge plants or specimens. In cold districts grows to a tree 1 6

CERASUS JAPONICA. — Japanese flowering Cherries.

J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Rosy pink 2 6
Mt. Fuji.—Double white 2 6
Sieboldtii rosea superba, darker than J. H. Veitch. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney 2 6

CERATONIA.—Keraton, a horn or pod.

siliqua, E.20. (Podded.)—Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder 2 0

CERATOPETALUM (Keras, a horn, and petalon, a petal).

apetalum, E.40.—The large leaved Christmas Bush. Requires plenty of moisture to do well. H.Mt.S. 2 0
gummiferum, E.30.—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought otherwise the bloom will fall. M.Mt.S. 2 0

CERCIS.—The Scriptural Judas Tree is Siliquastrum.

canadensis, D.20. (Canadian.)—Pale red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. .. 2 6
siliquastrum rubrum, D.20.—Red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

CESTRUM.—(An old Greek name.)

nocturnum, D.8. (Night flowering.)—Greenish white flowers A.B.S.P. 1 6

CHESTNUT.—See Castanea.

CHINESE HAWTHORN.—See Photinia.

CHINESE LANTERN.—See Abutilon.

CHOISYA.—In honour of M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist.

ternata, E.4. (Arranged in threes, a reference to the leaves.)—One of the prettiest white flowering shrubs in cultivation; suitable either for hot or cold climates 2 0

CHRISTIA.—Synonymous with Strophanthus capensis.

grandiflora, E.5.—Peculiar red and yellow flowers. A.B.S.P. 2 0

CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See Ceratopetalum.

s. d.

CLETHRA.—(A Greek name meaning a ladder.)

arborea, E.12. (Treelike.)—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M.Mt. 2 0

CLIANTHUS.—(Kleios, glory: anthos, a flower.)

puniceus, E.6.—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
puniceus albus, E.6.—White. A.H.M.Mt.S.P. 2 0

COPROSMA.—

Baueriana picturata, E.6.—Leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre 2 0
Baueriana variegata, E.6.—Leaves heavily margined creamy yellow 2 0
lucida.—(Shining) 1 6
Splendid hedge plants for hot, dry climates or sea fronts.

CORAL TREE.—See Erythrina.

COTONEASTER. — (Literally Quince-like.)

buxifolia, E.4. (Box leaved.)—White 2 0
microphylla, E.4.—Small leaved 2 0
Simonsii, D.8. (Simon's.)—Small white flowers followed by red berries 2 0
Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

CRATAEGUS.—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood.) Commonly called Hawthorn or May, but as Spirea is also called "May" it leads to much confusion. Customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering.

Carrieri, D.8.—Large fruit. Very showy. Highly recommended 2 0
crenulata, E.8.—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge 1 6
crus-galli (Cock's Spur).—Fruit white, tinged red 2 0
oxyacantha, D. 12. (Sharp thorned.) — Double crimson 2 0
oxyacantha, D.12.—Double pink 2 0
oxyacantha, D.12.—Double white 2 0
pyracantha, E.8.—Bears yellow berries. All the varieties are successful in A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

CREPE MYRTLE.—See Lagerstromia.

CUPHEA.—(Cuphos, curved referring to the seed pods).

jorullensis, E.4.—Yellow and red 1 6
platycentra, E.2. Cigar flower. —Red tipped white 1 6
Hardy everywhere except snow regions.

CYDONIA.—Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince.

japonica, D.6. (Japanese.)—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated it is most confusing to use only the least important name. We can supply several varieties in all shades of pink, red and white. Red 2 0
Other colours 1 6
Hardy everywhere except B,

s. d.

CYPHOMANDRA.—"Kyphoma," a hump. Notice the anthers.

betacea, E.10. (Beet like.)—The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plant requires to be well staked to prevent wind blowing it over. B. & S. 1 6

CYTISUS.—Originally found in Cythnus.

laburnum, D.12.--Common Laburnum. Yellow. May be grown everywhere except Brisbane 2 0
This plant takes several years to flower. In suitable climates Cassia candolleana is much superior.

DAPHNE.—The Nymph of Grecian fable.

odora, E.3.—White flowers 3 0

rubra, E.3.—Red, flowers earlier than the white. By planting both varieties a longer period of flowering may be obtained 3 0
Suitable everywhere except B. They dislike excessive wet, but do best in a moist shady position.

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz, a Dutchman.) Wedding bells.

D.4.—Free flowering shrubs valuable for their blooming in early spring when other flowers are scarce. We can supply all the best varieties, singles and doubles; pink and white. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.. 1 6

DIERVILLA. — Discovered by Mons. Dierville. (Syn. Weigelia.)

D.6.—We can supply all the best named varieties. Hardy and beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Suitable to all climates except B. 1 6

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; Osme, Odour.)

ericoides, E.3. (Erica like.)—White 2 0
Very compact, dwarf, flowering shrubs with scented foliage. A.H.M. Mt.P.S.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule.)

hybrida, E.3. — Orange buff flowers which, if used by themselves, make a very fine decoration. A.M.P.S. 2 0

DOMBEYA.—A French Botanist, J Dombey, is responsible for this name.

Dregiana, E.12. — Pure white, sweet scented blooms which have a great attraction for bees. A.B.P.S. 2 0

Mastersi, E.12.—White. Larger leaves than the preceding variety, but flowers are not so abundantly produced. A.B.P.S. 2 0

DORYANTHES.—(Dory, a spear; Anthos, a flower.)

excelsa, E.12. Gigantic Lily.—Handsome native plant with red flowers, on long spikes; also known as "Gymea," "Spear Lily," "Torch Lily," etc. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

DOUBLE APPLE.—See Malus.

DOUBLE CHERRY.—See Cerasus.

DOUBLE PEACH.—See Amygdalus.

DOUBLE PLUM.—See Prunus.

DOUBLE QUINCE.—See Cydonia.

s. d.

DRACAENA.—Drakaina, a dragon. The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood.

indivisa, E.8. ..... 1 6

terminalis, E.20. ..... 1 6
Handsome shrubs giving a tropical effect with their distinctive foliage and growth. A.B.M.P.S.

DURANTA. — Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.

Plumieri, E.8.—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes a good subject for the shrubbery as well. A.M.P. S.B. 1 6
10/- per doz., 75/- 100.
Larger size, 12/- per doz., 85/- 100.

alba, E.8. — White flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for hedges, but as it is of slower growth it is not recommended for the purpose. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

EDWARDSIA. — Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.

microphylla, E.12. (Micros, small, phyllon, a leaf.)--A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand where it is known as "Kowhai." H.M. Mt.S. 2 0

ELAEAGNUS (Eleagnos, a wild olive).

japonica macrophylla aurea variegata. — This being interpreted means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves 2 0

ELDERBERRY.—See Sambucus.

ELM.—See Ulmus.

ENGLISH LAUREL. — See Cerasus lauro-cerasus.

ERYTHRINA. (Erythros, red.)—Coral Tree.

crista-galli, D.8. (Cockscomb.)—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

indica, D.30.—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree, and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (Sterculia acerifolia) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

ESCALLONIA.—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.)

macrantha, E.6. (Large flowered.)—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing and hardy everywhere except Brisbane 1 6

montevidiensis, E.10 (Monte Video.)—White flowers in bunches on long stems 2 0

EUCALYPTUS.—(Eu, well, Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)

s. d.

EUCALYPTUS—Continued.

botryoides (botrys, a bunch of grapes, oides like.)—One of the best for planting for shelter trees 1 6

calophylla rosea, E.25.—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian .. 1 6

citriodora, E.75. Lemon Scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country 1 6

corynocalyx, E.100. Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates 1 6
(Special quotations for quantities.)

ficifolia, E.15. (Fig-leaved.)—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth. Prof. E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world, enjoying a similar climate are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered Eucalyptus ficifolia, truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem it would be entitled to a warm place in the affection of all flower-lovers" .. 1 6
Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety and E. calophylla rosea, there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.

globulus, E.150.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes which carry malaria 1 6

The Eucalyptus listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. Calophylla rosea and ficifolia are not suitable for Brisbane, while citriodora is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in the coldest climates.

s. d.

EUGENIA.—After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.

jambosa, E.12. The Rose Apple.—large fruited, and lovely foliage. B.S. 2 0

Luehmanni, E.10. A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the Eugenias. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. B.S. 2 0

pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young and purple berries. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lilly Pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge 2 0

uniflora, E.6. — Brazilian Cherry. — Richly Coloured foliage. A.B.P.S. 2 0

EUONYMUS (Eu, good; Onoma, a name Literally of good repute.)

latifolius albus, E.4. ..... 1 6

latifolius aurea 1 6
Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except B.

EUPATORIUM.—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus).

ianthinum, E.2.—Very large heads of purple flowers in winter. B.S. 2 6

EUPHORBIA.—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania.)—Christ's Thorn.

splendens, E.4.—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

EXOCHORDA.—

grandiflora, D.6. Pearl Bush.—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B. 2 0

FAGUS.—(Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.)

sylvatica, D.50. (Silva, a wood. Literally wood's loving.)—Common Beech. Suitable for cold climates only. H.M.Mt. 2 6

sylvatica purpureus, D. 50—Purple Beech. H.M.Mt. 5 0

FELICIA.—(Felix, happy.)

angustifolia, E.2. (Narrow leaved.)—Lilac flowers. Of a very cheerful appearance. Suitable, for all climates except B. 1 6

FICUS.—(The Latin word for the Fig.)

australis, E.60.—Port Jackson Fig. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Benjamina, E.40. Weeping Fig.—Suitable for warm climates only. Very susceptible to frost. B 3 0

macrophylla, E.60.—Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

nitida, E.30. A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. A.B.P.S. 2 0

FIG.—See Ficus.

FLAME TREE.—See Sterculia.

FLOWERING CYPRESS.—See Tamarix

FRANGIPANNI.—See Plumieria.

s. d.

FRAXINUS.—(The original Latin word for the Ash.)
americana, D.30.—American Ash 2 0
excelsior, D.50.—English Ash .. 2 0
excelsior aurea.—Golden form of above 3 6
Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues, but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B.

GARDENIA.—(Dr. Garden, an American.)
globosa, E.15.—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. A.B.P.S. 2 0
intermedia, E.3. Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. A.B.P.S. 2 0
magnifica, E.4. — Very large, white, scented flowers A.B. P.S. 2 0

GENISTA.—(In Celtic "Gen" is a small bush.)
Andreana, E.4. (Crimson and yellow.) — A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.. 2 0

GIANT LILLY.—See Doryanthes.

GLEDITSCHIA (Gleditsch, a German Botanist.) The Honey Locust.
triacanthos, D.50. (Three spined.) —White 2 0
By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.

GOLDFUSSIA.—(Dr Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.)
anisophylla, E.3.—Lavender bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. A.M.S. 1 6

GRAPTOPHYLLUM. — (Grapho, to write; phyllon a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.)
Earlii, E.6.—A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. A.B. P.S. 2 0

GREVILLEA.—(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of Botany.)
Hilliana, E.20.—White. A.B.M. P.S. 2 0
robusta, E.40. (Silky Oak.)— Orange 1 6
Valuable ornamental and timber trees. The Silky Oak provides one of the best cabinet woods possible. A.B.M.P.S.

GUAVA.—See Psidium.

HAKEA.—(After Baron Hake.) Pin Cushion Flower.
eucalyptoides, E.8. (Eucalyptus like.)—A fine native flowering shrub from Western Australia. Recommended as a very fine thing 2 0

HABROTHAMNUS (Habros gay; thamnos, a shrub.)
elegans, E.6.—Showy scarlet flowering shrub nearly always in bloom 1 6

HAWTHORN.—See Crataegus.

s. d.

HELIOTROPIUM. (Helios, the sun; trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun). Cherry Pie. A.B.M.P.S.
Aureum, E.2.—Golden Leaves .. 1 6
Midnight, E.2.—Very dark 1 6
President Garfield, E.2.—Mauve purple 1 6
Priapo, E.3.—Dark blue 1 6
Roi des Noirs, E.3.—Nearly black 1 6
Swanley Giant, E.3.—A very large type. Dark 1 6
White Lady, E.3.—Nearly white 1 6

HIBISCUS.—Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow.

HIBISCUS—Evergreen Type.
These particularly free - flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates.

Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P.S. 1 6
Conqueror, E.6. (Buff yellow, crimson base.)—A very fine variety. A.B.P.S. 2 0
General Courteges, E.8.—A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.S. 1 6
Harwoodi.—Large single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.S. 1 6
Indica. Rosy Apricot.—Colour varies a lot according to season. B.S. 2 0
Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink. —A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.S. 2 0
Island Queen, E.8. Rich pink. —A good colour and distinct. B.S. 2 0
Lambertii, E.8.—Double Crimson. B.S. 2 0
Peachblow, E.8. — Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.S. 1 6
Tango Queen, E.6.— Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.S. 2 0

HIBISCUS—Herbaceous Type.
manihot.—Yellow 2 0
This variety dies down to the root in winter and shoots up fresh stems every spring.

HIBISCUS—Deciduous Type.
mutabilis alba. fl. pl., D.10.— Large double white 1 6
mutabilis rosea plena, D.10.— White turning to pink as the flower gets older 1 6
syriacus, D.10. (Singles and Doubles.)—Suitable either for hot or cold districts 2 0

NEW HIBISCUS.—See Special items.
HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

s. d.

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful cultivation as they rejoice in moist positions.)

The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved. As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that Iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has been freely used, which is the very opposite of an Acid soil, the colours will be pink.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wine glassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline, but if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards and watered in.

Ajisai, E.6. Rosy blue.—Distinct type, different to other varieties 1 6

Avalanche. Pure White.—Large truss 1 6

Bouquet Rose 2 0

Dentelle 1 6

La Lorraine 1 6

Madam Mouilliere (White with pink eye.)—Very large 1 6

Mont Rose 1 6

Ornament 1 6

Radiant 1 6

Souv. de Madam Chataud 1 6

All varieties suitable for B.H.M. Mt.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.)

flavum, E.30. A yellow flowering native tree similar to Pittosporum. — Very pretty. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.) Pretty dwarf shrubs.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow 2 0

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries 2 0

s. d.

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The hollies are particularly valued for their berries and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied which may be one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15. English Holly. —H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney 2 0

aquifolium.—Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry bearing trees ....from 3 6

alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly. — Grafted plants, H.M.Mt. 3 6

aurea variegata, E.10. (Golden Holly.) — Grafted plants. H.M.Mt. 3 6

cornuta, E.15. Chinese Holly. —H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE.—See Sterculia.

INDIAN HAWTHORN.—See Rhaphiolepis.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America.)

portoricensis, E.6. (Porto Rico.) —White Tassel Flower. B.S. 2 0

pulcherrima, E.6. (Most beautiful. Red tassel flower A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

IOCHROMA.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.)

grandiflora, E.12.—Large pale blue tubular flowers, A.B.M. P.S. 2 0

tubulosa, E.8.—Smaller, but darker than the preceding variety. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name.)

mimosaefolia, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flower. Splendid for avenues or street planting. Susceptible to frost in young stages. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

JAPONICA.—See Cydonia.

JASMINUM.—(Ysmyn, its Arabic name.)

fruticans, E.8.—Yellow 2 0

grandiflorum, E.10.—White. May also be grown as a climber 2 0

primulinum, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery 2 0

Sambac, E.8.—Large white; suitable only for warm climates. B.S. 2 6

JUDAS TREE.—See Cercis.

s. d.

JUSTICIA.—(J. Justice. A Scotch horticulturist.)

magnifica, E.4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.S. Requires shade in Adelaide 2 0

KERRIA.—(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon. Synonymous Corchorous.)

japonica, D.4.—Single yellow flowers in early spring 2 0

japonica fl. pl. D.4.—Double yellow 2 0

KURRAJONG.—See Sterculia.

LABURNUM.—See Cytisus.

LAGERSTROMIA. — (Magnus Lagerstroem, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle.

Eavesii, D.8. — Mauve. Extra good variety. A.B.M.P.S. .. 2 6

flos-regina, D.12.—Bright pink, long spikes. The best pink variety 2 6

indica rubra, D.20.—Bright red 2 6

indica alba, D.8.—White..... 3 0

Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.

LAGUNARIA.—

Patersoni, E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

LANTANA.—(An ancient name for Viburnum.) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.

Chelsea Gem, E.4. (Orange and red.)—Very showy 1 6

Drap d'Or, E.4.—Yellow 1 6

Sellowiana, E.4.—Mauve 1 6

These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention. A.M.P.S.

LASIANDRA.—(Lasios, woolly; aner, an anther.)

macrantha, E.8. (Beautiful blue flowering shrub.)—Should be kept well cut to keep it shapely. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

macrantha grandiflora, E.6. Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Rosea, E.6. (Pink.)—Very free flowering. B.S. 2 0

LAURUS.—(Laur, green—Celtic.)

nobilis, E.20. Sweet Bay.—The Daphne of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M. Mt.P. 2 0

LAURUSTINUS.—See Viburnun.

LAVANDULA.—(Lavo, to wash, referring to lavender water.)

spica, E.2. (Spike.)—Common lavender. Hardy everywhere except B. 1 0

s. d.

LAVANDULA—Continued.

stoechas, E.2. (French Lavender.)—Makes a good hedge. Hardy everywhere except B. 1 0

vera, E.1.—The true English Lavender 1 0

A new industry awaits development in the distilling of lavender oil. Samples produced at Gosford, N.S.W. are much superior to anything ever imported.

LAVENDER.—See Lavandula.

LEPTOSPERMUM.—(Leptos, slender; sperma, a seed.)

Nichollsi, E.8. A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers.— One of the very best ornamentals available. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

LIGUSTRUM.—(Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seeds provide food for many birds.

chinensis, E.15. (Chinese.)—Strongly scented 1 6

japonicum tricolor, E.8.—Variegated shrub suitable for specimens on lawns 2 6

lucidum. (Shiny.) — Japanese privet for tall hedges.

per doz. 2 6
per 100 17 6

ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum.—A beautiful Golden privet; suitable for specimens or hedges ..... each 1 6
per doz. 15 0

pubescens. (Downy.)—The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedges

per doz. 2 6
per 100 17 6

LILAC.—See Syringa.

LILLY PILLY.—See Eugenia.

LIME OR LINDEN TREE.—See Tilia.

LIQUIDAMBAR.—(Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.)

stryaciflua, D.40. (Storax flowing.)—Leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

LIRIODENDRON.—(Lirion, a lily; dendron, tree.)

tulipiferrum, D.40. Tulip Tree. —A choice flowering tree for H.M.Mt. 2 6

LITHOSPERMUM.—(Lithos, a stone, sperma, a seed.)

coerulea, E.1.—A dwarf shrub suitable for rockwork. The flowers are a lovely blue. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

LOPHOSTEMON.—See Tristania.

MACADAMIA.—John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.)

ternifolia, E. 20. Queensland Nut. — An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard shells. A.B.M P.S. 2 0

s. d.

MACKAYA.—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.)
bella, E.6.—Lilac purple. B.S. .. 1 6

MAGNOLIA.—(Professor Magnol, of Montpelier.) All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B.
fuscata, E.8. (Brown stalked.)—Port Wine Magnolia. Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance 2 0
grandiflora, E.20.—Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree 2 6
obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple, a particularly fine sort 3 6
stellata, D.6. — White starry flowers. One of the real gems of the garden 5 0
stellata rosea, D.6.—Pink star shaped flowers 5 0

MALUS..—Crab Apple.
Single and double flowering varieties. Very uncommon but most beautiful trees. All are worked on Northern Spy stocks to ensure blight proof roots. A.H.M. Mt.S. 2 6

MAPLE.—See Acer.

MAY.—See Spirea and Crataegus.

MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black, and Leukos, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly spelt "Ti." The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.
hypericifolia, E.8. (Hypericum-leaved.)—The scarlet Tea-Tree 2 0

MELIA.—(Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)
Azedarach, D.20. White Cedar.—Lilac flowers 1 6
Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.

METROSIDEROS.—(Metra, heartwood; sideros, iron.)
tomentosa, E.20. (Covered with short hairs.)—The Pohutukawa of New Zealand; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

MOCK ORANGE.—See Philadelphus.

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—See Castanospermum.

MORETON BAY FIG.—See Ficus.

MURRAYA.—(Professor Murray, Editor .. of Linnaeus' works.)
exotica, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. B.S. 2 0

MUSA.—(The Egyptian name is Mauz.)
ensete. Abyssinian Banana.—Ornamental foliage plant. Requires a sheltered position as it is liable to injury by severe frost. A.B.M.P.S. .. 2 6

MUSSAENDA.—(The native name in Ceylon.)
frondosa, E.6. (Leafy.)—Orange flowers backed by a white leaf; a beautiful and rare shrub. B.S. 2 0

s. d.

MYRTLE.—See Myrtus.

MYRTUS.—(Myron, perfume.)
communis, E.6. (Common.)—Myrtle. A handsome evergreen. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

NANDINA.—(Its name in Japan.)
domestica, E.4. The sacred Bamboo of Japan.—Large spikes of white flowers and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful reddish brown in cold climates 2 6

NERIUM.—(Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth.) It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. Commonly known as Oleander.
Alba, E.10.—Single white 1 6
Dr. Golfin, E.6.—Deep rosy red, single 1 6
Luteum Plenum, E.6. — Semi-double, creamy-yellow 1 6
Madonna Grandiflora, E.6.—Very large, semi-double white .. 1 6
Mrs. F. Roeding, E.8.—Semi-double salmon 1 6
Monsieur Belaguier, E.6.—Single light pink 1 6
Professor Martin, E.6.—Single crimson 1 6
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.6.—Rich dark crimson; single.. 1 6
Splendens, E.10.— Very large double pink 1 6
Splendens Variegata, E.6.—Leaves variegated yellow, flowers double pink 3 0

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See Metrosideros.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—See Phormium.

NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.—See Clianthus.

OAK.—See Quercus.

OCHNA.—(Ochne, the wild pear tree.)
multiflora, E.3. (Multus, many; flora, flower.) — Yellow flowers followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M. P.S. 2 0

OLEA.—(Elaia, the Olive.)
europea, E.20. Common Olive.—A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offer plants from four inch pots which quite obviate any danger 1 6
per doz. 15 0
per 100, £5 10 0

OLEANDER.—See Nerium.

OLIVE.—See Olea.

OSMANTHUS.—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower.)
ilicifolius variegatus, E.4.—The so-called Japanese variegated Holly 2 0

PEARL BUSH.—See Exochorda.

PEPPER TREE.—See Schinus.

s. d.

PHILADELPHUS. — (The Grecian name.) Mock Orange or Syringa. This last term is most confusing as it is also the botanical name for lilac. D.6..—We can supply all the best varieties in singles and doubles 1 6

PHORMIUM.—(Phormos, a basket. One of the uses made of the fibre.)
tenax, E.6. New Zealand Flax. —Plant in moist positions in any climate 1 6
tenax variegated.—Variegated leaves 2 6

PHOTINIA.—(Photeinos, shining.)
serrulata, E.15. Chinese Hawthorn.—A white flowering tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour. Makes a good hedge 1 6

PITTOSPORUM.—(Pitte, pitch, sporos, seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.)
crassifolium, E.12. (Thick leaves) 1 6
eugenoides, E.20. (Eugenia-like) 1 6
eugenoides variegata, E.15 .... 2 0
nigrescens, E.20. (Nigra, black) 1 6
undulatum, E.20. (The Native Daphne.)—Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night 1 6

PLATANUS.—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.)
orientalis, D.50. (Eastern.)—Plane Tree. Splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting 2 0
Suitable to all climates except B. Special quotations for quantities.

PLUMBAGO.—(Plumbum; lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.)
capensis, E.6. Blue.—A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
capensis alba, E.6. Pure white. —A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

PLUMIERIA. — (Plumier, a French Botanist.)
acuminata. (Sharply pointed.)—Frangipanni Tree, a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. B.S. 3 0

PODALYRIA.—(Podalirius, the son of Aesculapius.)
grandiflora, E.6.—The best of all the Podalyrias; flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

POINCIANA.—(Mons de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.)
Gilliesi, E.6. (Bird of Paradise Flower).—Yellow and red .. 2 0

POINSETTIA.—(Discovered by Mons. Poinsette.)
pulcherrima, D.10. Most beautiful.) — Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. A.B.P.S. 2 0

s. d.

POPLAR.—See Populus.

POPULUS.—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the populace or common people.
Bolleana, D.50.—An upright form of the silver poplar 1 6
balsamifera, D.50.—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit 1 6
dilitata, D.50.—Upright Poplar (Syn., P. Pyramidalis and Lombardy Poplar) 1 6
The varieties prefer rather moist soil, but will grow in any climate.

PORT WINE.—See Magnolia fuscata.

PORTUGAL LAUREL. — See Cerasus lusitanica.

PRIVET.—See Ligustrum.

PROTEA.— (Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)
mellifera, E.8. (mellifer, honey.) —Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. No good in B., but elsewhere quite successful 3 6

PRUNUS.—(Prunum, a plum.)
Moserii fl. pl.—The best semi-double pink flowering plum. The buds are red, opening in early spring into very dainty semi-double pink blossoms. Strongly recommended 2 0
Pissardi.—Beautiful purple foliage, but the flowers are insignificant 2 0
sinensis, D.6. (Chinese.)—Double flowering plum. Pink .. 2 0
sinensis alba, D.6.—Double white 2 0
Vesuvius.—Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden 2 0
The varieties may be grown anywhere except B.

PSIDIUM.—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)
Cattleyanum, E.8.—Purple guava. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
Parker's Hybrid, E.15. — Large white fruit. A.B.P.S. 1 6
pyriferum, E.15.—Yellow guava. A.B.P.S. 1 6

PUNICA.—(Puniceus, scarlet, referring to the flowers.)
granatum, D.10.—Common Pomegranate 1 6
granatum fl. pl.—Double red .. 1 6
granatum Andre Leroy.—Reddish salmon, white margin 1 6

PYRUS.—(Pirum, the pear.)
aucuparia, D.30. Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. Suitable everwhere except B.S. 2 6

QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.—See Stenocarpus.

QUEENSLAND NUT.—See Macadamia.

s. d.

QUERCUS.—(From the Celtic quer, fine; cuez, tree.) Oak.

coccinea, D.50. (Scarlet.)—One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. .. 2 6

Palustris, D.50. Pin Oak.—Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

robur, D.50.—English Oak. H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0

rubra, D.40.—Red. H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

suber, E.40.—Cork Oak, A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 6

virens, E.40.—The Evergreen Oak. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

The scarlet oaks require cold climates to bring out the true glory of their leaves.

RHAPHIOLEPIS.—(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis a scale.)

indica, E.8. Indian Hawthorn.—White with pink centre followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the young growth give a very pleasing effect. An excellent hedge plant 1 6

intermedia, E.6.—White and pink 1 6

ovata, E.3.—White 1 6

RHODODENDRON.—(Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.)

ponticum, E.6. Purple.—This is the common variety raised from seed 3 6

hybridum.—Named varieties. List on application ..... from 7 6

Rhododendrons are essentially shade loving plants and should be placed in positions where they will always have at least a little moisture. Peat soil is not imperative, as good loamy soil with an addition of well rotted manure will grow them well. Each spring they should have a thick mulching of leaves to keep the soil cool in summer. On no account should they be planted in limestone country or should lime be allowed near them. They may be successfully grown on the hills of the North Sydney line, but otherwise are most at home in M.Mt. & H.

RHUS.—Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.)

succedanea, D.10. (A substitute.)—Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Though this is not so graceful as some, it is recommended as the only non-suckering variety 2 0

Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it effects some people at certain seasons of the year with rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. Hardy everywhere except B.

ROBINIA.—J. Robin, a French Botanist.)

pseudo acacia, D.40. (False Acacia.)—A beautiful deciduous tree, but suckers badly and becomes a nuisance .. 1 6

s. d.

RONDELETIA.—(Mons. W. Rondelet.)

amoena, E.8. (Pleasing).—This is a shrub we can highly recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful Laurustinus. B.S. 2 0

speciosa major, E.6. Crimson flowers.—Slow grower. B.S. 2 6

ROSEMARY.—See Rosmarinus.

ROSMARINUS.—(Ros, dew; marinus, the sea. Seaside plants.)

officinalis, E.4. ..... 1 6

"There's Rosemary, That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant.

ROWAN.—See Pyrus aucuparia.

RUSSELIA.—After Dr. Russel.

juncea, E.4. (Juncus, a rush.)—Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with Bouvardias. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

SALIX.—(Sal, near; lis water. Celtic.)

babylonica, D.50.—Weeping Willow 1 6

viminalis, D.25. (Twiggy.)—Basket Willow 1 6

vitellina aurea, D.20.—Golden Basket Willow 1 6

May be grown in any climate, but are best near water.

SAMBUCUS.—Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood. Commonly known as Elderberry.

We can supply several varieties 1 6

SCENTED VERBENA.—See Aloysia.

SCHINUS.—(A Greek name.)

molle, E.20. Pepper Tree.—A fast growing shade tree, suitable for hot dry climates, but will do anywhere 1 6

The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries) while the others, bearing female blooms, only set seed when a pollinizing tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.

SILKY OAK.—See Grevillea.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See Viburnum.

SPARTIUM. — (Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.)

junceum, E.8. Spanish Broom.—Yellow. A beautiful Spring flowering shrub .. 1 6

multiflorum album, E.8.—White Broom 1 6

SPIRÆA.—(Speira, a wreath.) Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn. We can supply the best varieties which are hardy in all climates except B. where Reevesiana only is successful each 1 6

STENOCARPUS.—(Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit.)

sinuatus, E.30. Queensland Fire Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. Incorrectly called S. Cunninghami. A.B.P.S. 2 0

s. d.

STERCULIA.—(Sterculius, a heathen god.)

acerifolia, D.50. (Maple leaved.)—Illawarra Flame Tree produces large bunches of scarlet, bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

diversifolia, E.50. Kurrajong.—Most strongly recommended as a shade and fodder tree; rather slow growing, but invaluable in drought 1 6

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See Arbutus.

STRELITZIA.—(Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz). Bird's Tongue Flower.

augusta, E.15.—A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers. Specially suitable where foliage contrast is required. A.B.M.P.S. 3 6

regina, E 3.—Peculiarly handsome flowers of pale blue and gold. A.B.M.P.S. 5 0

SWEET BAY.—See Laurus.

SYNCARPIA.—(Syn, together; carpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.)

laurifolia, E.60. Turpentine Tree.—A fine subject for street planting 2 0

SYRINGA.—See Phildalephus.

SYRINGA.—Lilac. The Persian name is Syrinx. These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney. H.M.Mt.S.

persica, D.5. (Persian Lilac.)—Clear lilac 2 6

persica alba, 4.5. — Lilaceous white 2 6

vulgaris, D.8.—English Lilac 2 6

Abel Carriere, D.8.—Double dark blue 2 6

Charles X., D.8.—Singe blackish-violet red 2 6

Doyen Keteleer, D.8. — Double pale pink 2 6

Louis Henry, D.8.—Double violet pink 2 6

Madam Abel Chatenay, D.8.—Double milky white 2 6

Madam Lemoine, D.8.—Double pure white 2 6

Marie Legray, D.8.—Single pure white 2 6

Michel Buchner, D.8.—Double lilac 2 6

Souv. de Louis Spath, D.8.—Single blackish red 2 6

Vulcan, D.8.—Single dark red .. 2 6

TAMARIX.—(Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion.) Commonly called Tamarisk, or Flowering Cypress.

gallica, D.12.—Pink 2 0

japonica plumosa, D.12. —A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work 2 0

Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.

s. d.

TECOMA.—(A contraction of its Mexican name.)

capensis, E.12. Orange red.—Frequently used as a hedge plant. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow, with brown markings 1 6

velutina, E.10.—Yellow 1 6

Profuse flowering shrubs suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.

TILIA.—(Its old Grecian name). Lime or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt.

europea, D.40. ..... 3 6

platyphylla, D.50. ..... 3 6

TOXICOPHLAEA.—(Toxicon, poison; phloios, bark.)

spectabilis, E.6.—White flowering shrub, sweetly scented. B.S. 2 0

TREE TOMATO.—See Cyphomandra.

TULIP TREE.—See Liriodendron.

TUPIDANTHUS.—(Tupis, a mallet; anthos, a flower. Referring to the form of the flower bud.)

calyptratus, E.10.—In its native state this is a lofty climber, but only reaches the dimensions of a shrub here. It is somewhat like Brassaia and is sometimes sold as that plant, but is more bushy and the leaves do not spread out in the same way. Valuable where distinctive foliage and growth are required. B.S. .. 2 0

TURPENTINE.—See Syncarpia.

ULMUS.—The Celtic name. Commonly known as Elm.

americana, D. 50. ..... 2 0

campestris, D.80.—English Elm 2 0

medio argentea variegata, D.30. A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white 5 0

chinensis, E.30.—Chinese Weeping Elm.—Hardy in all climates 2 0

montana, D.60.—Wych Elm .. 2 0

vegeta, D.60.—Huntingdom Elm 2 0

These provide some of the most beautiful trees for specimens and avenues possible. They require water in very dry weather, and should never be planted near flower gardens as every broken root throws a sucker. H.M.Mt.

UMBRELLA TREE.—See Brassaia.

VERONICA.—Speedwell.

Dwarf evergreen shrubs from two to three feet in height. We can supply all the best varieties. Hardy everywhere except B. 1 6

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used by Virgil.) V. suspensum, tinus and lucidum are hardy everywhere.

opulus, D.8.—Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

plicatum, D.6.—Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

suspensum, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers 1 6

tinus, E.6.—Laurustinus, White 1 6

tinus lucidum, E8.—White 1 6

WATTLE.—See Acacia.

WEDDING BELLS.—See Deutzia.

WHITE CEDAR.—See Melia.

WILLOW.—See Salix.

HIBISCUS ROSY MORN (Selkirk, 1924), First Class Certificate, Horticultural Society of New South Wales.

Old rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. **3/6** each; postage extra.

HIBISCUS AUREOLE (Selkirk, 1924), First Class Certificate, Horticultural Society of New South Wales.

Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Flowers are not so large as the other varieties, but are of splendid shape, and are produced more freely. Growth moderately bushy. 3/6 each; postage extra.

HIBISCUS MADELINE CHAMPION (Selkirk, 1924), First Class Certificate, Horticultural Society of New South Wales.

Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. **3/6** each; postage extra.

HIBISCUS GLORIA (Selkirk, 1924), First Class Certificate, Horticultural Society of New South Wales.

Chinese orange, suffused and veined with madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. A very strong grower, very compact in shape, and not so likely to become leggy as the old sorts. **3/6** each; postage extra.

Climbing Plants.

No garden is complete without climbing plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

s. d.

AKEBIA.—(Its Japanese name.)

quinata, D. (Five leaved.)—Peculiar purple flowers .. 2 0

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine; opsis, like.)

Veitchii, D. True Virginian Creeper.—One of the best deciduous cilmbers grown; self-clinging, like ivy, and a perfect picture when the leaves turn colour in the autumn 1 6

ANTIGONON.—(Anti, opposite; gonia, an angle.)

leptopus, D.—One of the prettiest climbers imaginable; large sprays of beautiful pink flowers are produced in summer. Suitable for warm climates only. A.B.P.S. 2 0

BAUHINIA.—(After twin brothers John and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at the leaves will show the appropriateness of the name.)

scandens,. E. . (Scandere, to climb.)--Pink and white, one of the loveliest climbers, the plant being covered with masses of flowers. The young leaves are bronzy red and are equally as beautiful as the blossom. It is in full bloom for three months and has occasional sprays through the year. Can be strongly recommmend. B. & S. 2 6

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.)

grandiflora.—A magnificent climber producing large creamy white trumpet shaped flowers. B. & S. 2 0

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis XIV.)

australis, E. Wonga Wonga Vine.—Cream and brown; a vigorous climber 1 6

capreolata, E.—Red 2 0

Cherere, E. Large scarlet.—A self-clinging evergreen. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

excelsa, D.—Yellow, vigorous .. 2 0

floribunda, E.—Lavender flowers 2 0

Guilfoylei, D. Orange Brown.—Practically identical with B. grandiflora 2 0

jasminoides, E.—White with rose purple thoat. A.B.M.P.S. .. 1 6

jasminoides alba. Pure white.—A beautiful variety. A.B.M. P.S. 2 0

Lindleyana, E.—Lilac. A.B.M. P.S. 1 6

rosea, D.—Rosy lilac 1 6

s. d.

BIGNONIA—Continued.

Tweediana, E. Chicken's Claw.—Very vigorous climber, with clear yellow flowers A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

venusta, E. Orange flowers in winter.—The best of all this family. A.B.P.S. 2 0

BOUGAINVILLEA.—(In honour of the French navigator, Bougainville.)

glabra Sanderiana, E.—Magenta, Free flowering. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

laterita, E. (Brick red.)—A very striking flower. Recommended. B. & S. 5 0

magnifica Trailli, E. — Bright purple.)--We recommend this as the very best of all purple Bougainvilleas. Nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.S. 3 0

The plants are susceptible to frost in young stages and are best planted in warm weather and sheltered the first winter.

CANAVALIA.—(Its native Malabar name.)

bonariensis, E.—A very rapid growing climber with purplish red pea-shaped flowers B. & S. 2 0

CAROLINA JASMINE.—See Gelsemium.

CLEMATIS.

aristata, E. Native Clematis.—Small, starry, white flowers 2 0

montana, D.—Pure white 2 0

DOLICHOS.—(Dolikos, long; referring to the shoots.) Probably the fastest growing climbing plant in cultivation.

lignosus, E. (Woody.)—Pink. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

lignosus alba, E—White. A.B.M. P.S. 1 6

FICUS.—

stipulata, E. (Climbing Fig.)—Adheres to unpainted wood, stone, or brick naturally 1 6

Should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.

minima.—A very small leaved variety 1 6

GELSEMIUM.—(Its Italian name.)

sempervirens, E. Carolina Jasmine.—Very sweet scented yellow flowers. Recommended 1 6

HARDENBERGIA.—(After the Countess of Hardenberg.)

monophylla, E. False sarsaparilla. A pretty purple flowered native creeper .. 2 0

HEDERA.—(Hedra, Celtic for cord.)

helix, E.—English Ivy 1 6

maderiensis variegata, E. 2 0

palmata aurea, E.—Golden yellow 2 0

Admirable plants for covering old trees or stumps.

s. d.

HONEYSUCKLE.—See Lonicera.

HOYA.—(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.)

carnosa, E. Wax Flower.—Pale flesh. B. & S. 2 0

HOPS.—See Humulus.

HUMULUS.—(Humus, the ground. The plants are prostrate unless supported.)

lupulus, D.—English Hop 1 6

IVY.—See Hedera.

JASMINE.—See Jasminum.

JASMINUM.—

grandiflorum, E.—White 2 0

poicoicum, E.—Extra large star shaped flowers. B. & S. .. 2 0

LATHYRUS.—(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the pea.)

latifolius, E. Red.—Everlasting pea 1 6

latifolius, E. Pink.—Everlasting pea 1 6

latifolius, E. White.—Everlasting pea 1 6

pubescens, E. (Argentine Blue Pea.)--Strongly recommended 1 6

LONICERA.—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.)

aurea reticulata, E.—Variegated Honeysuckle 1 6

caprifolium, E. (Goat's leaf.)—Woodbine 1 6

Halleana, E.—Best white Honeysuckle grown 1 6

sinensis, E. White and red.—Good 1 6

tartarica splendens, E.—Scarlet 2 0

MANDEVILLEA.—(H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)

suaveolens, D. (Sweet scented.)—Pure white. A.B.M.P.S. .. 1 6

MANETTIA.—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence.)

bicolour, E.—Yellow and red. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

MEDEOLA.—(After Medea, the ancient sorceress.) Smilax.

asparagoides.—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter 2 0

PASSIFLORA.—(Passio, suffering; flos, a flower.) A name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. A.B.M.P.S.

edulis, E.—Fruiting passion fruit 0 9

Empress Eugenie, E.—Blue and white 2 0

Eynsford Gem, E.—Red, shaded rose 2 0

Fragrant Beauty, E.—White, centre purple. Scented .. 2 0

PERENNIAL PEA.—See Lathyrus.

PHASEOLUS.—(Probably from phaselus, a little boat, referring to the seeds.)

caracalla, E. This is deciduous in cool climates.—Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white. Often called Snail Flower. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

s. d.

PHASEOLUS—Continued.

POTATO FLOWER. — See Solanum Wendlandii.

QUISQUALIS.—(Quis, who; and qualis, what kind. A delightful instance of a botanist at a loss to classify a plant.)

indica, E. Rangoon Creeper.—Flowers vary from orange to red and pink on the same plant. Must have a warm situation. B. & S. .. 2 0

RANGOON CREEPER.—See Quisqualis.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.—(Rhynchos, a beak; sperma, seed.)

jasminoides, E.—White, strong perfume. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

jasminoides variegata, E.—variegated leaves. A.B.M.P.S. .. 2 0

SMILAX.—See Medeola.

SNAIL CREEPER.—See Phaseolus.

SOLANUM.—(Solor, to comfort; soothing narcotic effect.)

jasminoides, E.—White 1 6

Seaforthianum, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.S. .. 1 6

Wendlandii, E.—Lavender Blue. A.B.P.S. 2 0

STEPHANOTIS.—(Stephanos, a crown; otos, an ear.)

floribunda, E. — Pure White, richly perfumed flowers .. 2 6
In very warm sheltered positions may be grown outside. B. & S.

STIGMAPHYLLON.—(Stigma and phyllon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)

ciliatum, E. (Furnished with hairs like eyelashes.)—Yellow, very pretty. A.B.P.S. .. 2 0

TACSONIA.—(The Peruvian name.)

ignea, E.—Scarlet. 2 0

mollisima, E. White Fruited or Banana Passion Fruit.)—Beautiful pink flowers .. 1 6

Smytheana, E.—Orange scarlet . 2 0

THUNBERGIA.—(After Botanist, C. P. Thunberg.)

laurifolia, E.—Pale blue, with yellow throat. B. & S. 2 0

VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—See Ampelopsis.)

WISTARIA.—(C. Wistar, an American professor.)

magnifica, D.—Lavender blue .. 2 0

multijuga. (Many paired.)—Very large bunches of dark purple flowers 3 0
True variey is very scarce and an inferior sort is frequently sold for this.

sinensis alba, D.—White 2 6

multijuga rosea, D. (New.)—A light rose, pink sport .. 2 6

sinensis, D. (Chinese.)—Lavender 2 0

sinensis alba, D.—White 2 6

sinensis, D. (Double blue.)—A very uncommon and beautiful variety 2 6

Native Plants.

Quite a number of inquiries are now being made for indigenous trees for planting in native gardens and in ordinary shrubberies. Very many of these are most beautiful subjects and as the demand warrants, we are adding to our collection, and can, at the present time, supply quite a large number of varieties. As the stocks are only held in limited quantities, we cannot publish a list, but will forward one on application.

Hedge Plants.

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month. others look well if done two or three times a year.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana.—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the throny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. **21/-** doz.; **150/-** per 100.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli.—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. **33/-** doz.; **£12** per 100.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—The Crimson Bottle Brush.—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 2 feet apart. **21/-** doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. **15/-** doz.; **£5** per 100.

COPROSMA lucida.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 2 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. **15/-** doz.; **£5/10/-** per 100.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B. & S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. **45/-** doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. This variety is not affected by borer and is quite a success in S. and B. as well as other climates. Plant 4 feet apart. **33/-** doz.

CRATAEGUS crenulata.—Fire Thorn.—A small foliaged evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart. **15/-** doz.

DURANATA Plumieri.—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. From 3 in. pots, **10/-** doz.; **75/-** per 100. From 4 in. pots, **12/-** doz.; **85/-** per 100.

ESCALLONIA macrantha.—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart. **15/-** doz.

EUGENIA Luehmanni.—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.S. **21/-** doz.

HIBISCUS.—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.S. **15/-** to **21/-** doz.

LIGUSTRUM Privet.—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. **2/6** doz.; **17/6** per 100.

LIGUSTRUM New Golden.—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. **15/-** doz.

LANTANA.—The varieties Drap d'Or and Chelsea Gem are excellent for a dwarf hedge and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. A.M.P.S. **15/-** doz.

METROSIDEROS tomentosa.—The New Zealand Xmas Bush. A most uncommon, yet very beautiful plant with glossy foliage and crimson flowers. Dense growing and good in every way. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. H.M.Mt.S. **21/-** doz.

MURRAYA exotica.—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. B.S. **21/-** doz.

OLEA europea.—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. **15/-** doz.

PLUMBAGO capensis.—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. **15/-** doz.

RHAPHIOLEPIS indica.—A very hardy hedge, suitable for all climates and presenting quite a variety of colour. The young growth is brownish red, which at a distance frequently looks like bloom. It is followed by pinkish white flowers and then black berries. It is evergreen and resists drought well and may be kept in good order with a minimum of attention. Hardy everywhere. Plant 3 feet apart. **15/-** doz.

ROSES.—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Radiance, Red Radiance, and Comtesse de la Barthe for taller work. Plant 2 feet apart. **16/-** doz.; **£6** per 100.

TECOMA capensis.—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. **15/-** doz.

VIBURNUM tinus.—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 feet apart. **15/-** doz.

Other Subjects.—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Boronias, Brunfelsia, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus nitida, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Neriums, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

ABIES.—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt.

alba. White Spruce.—80ft. 2 6

excelsa. Norway Spruce.—100ft. 2 6
Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in evry cold climate plantation. When making young growth, they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where A. imbricata was discovered.)

Bidwilli. Bunya Bunya.—150ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Cunninghami. Hoop Pine.—100ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 6

excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine.—100ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

imbricata. Monkey Puzzle.—50ft. An exquisite pine specially adapted to the cooler districts. It receives its common name from the fact that the trunk and branches are so densely clothed with spikes that foothold for any animal is impossible. H.M.Mt. 5 0

BUNYA PINE. —See Araucaria Bidwilli.

CEDRUS.—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.)

deodora. Indian Cedar.—50ft. 2 6
A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.

CEDRUS—Continued. s. d.

atlantica. Atlas Cedar.—80ft. 2 6
Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer growth than deodora. H.M.Mt.

CRYPTOMERIA. — (Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)

elegans.—60ft. H.M.Mt. 2 0

japonica.—100ft. The Typical Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt. .. 2 0
Fine, ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. Elegans, upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of C. sempervirens.)

Brunniana aurea.—20ft. Golden foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. ... 3 6

funebris. (Funeral Cypress.)—50ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

Knightii.—80ft. Hardy in all parts 2 0

Lambertiana aurea.—40ft. Very beautiful golden foliage .. 5 0

Lambertiana horizontalis.—60ft. One of the best, largely used as a hedge and breakwind, but not suitable for B. & S. from 4 0

Lawsoniana.—30ft. H.M.Mt. .. 2 0

Lawsoniana aurea.—80ft. Very ornamental golden folige. H.M.Mt. 4 0

macrocarpa. (Macro, large; carpos, fruit.)—60ft. Of very quick growth, but liable to die out, therefore, cannot be recommended .....

s. d.

CUPRESSUS—Continued.
sempervirens.—50ft. 1 6
torulosus. (From seed.)—60ft. .. 2 0
torulosus. — 25ft. Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedges 3 0

CYPRESS.—See Cupressus.

FOKIENIA.—(Discovered in Fo Kien, China, by Captain Hodgins.)
Hodginsii.—20ft. B. & S. 2 6
This tree is of a rapid growth. The upper surface of the leaves is green, while the lower is marked with a conspicuous white band.

GINKO biloba.—See Salisburia.

HOOP PINE.—See Araucaria Cunninghamii.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name meaning rough.) The varieties are not suitable for B.
africana.—8ft. A dwarf compact variety suitable for lawn centres 2 0
bermudiana. Pencil Cedar.—30ft. 2 6
chinensis.—20ft. 2 0
hibernica. Irish Juniper. 20ft. 2 0
A slow growing, very compact variety.
virginiana.—30ft. 2 0

MAIDEN HAIR TREE.—See Salisburia.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—See Araucaria excelsa.

PINUS.—Handsome ornamental trees suitable for avenues or shelter belts.
canariensis.—40ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
halapensis.—80ft. A.H.M.Mt.P. .. 2 0
insignis.—100ft. Largely used for breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. .. 1 6
Price per 100 on application.
longifolia.—60ft. Suitable for any climate 2 0
pinea.—30ft. Most suitable for seaside planting. A.H.Mt. P.S. 2 0

PODOCARPUS.—(Pous, a foot; karpos, fruit. Long footstalks.)
elatus.—40ft. The Illawarra Plum. Bears the seed attached to the outside of the fruit. Suitable everywhere 2 6
totara. New Zealand Yew.—Will not grow in B. .. 2 6

s. d.

RETINOSPORA.—(Retine, resin; spora, seeds.) Some very beautiful varieties are included in this class. They are more particularly suited to cold climates and the variegated sorts are all attractive with their golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occasionally in S.
ericoides.—8ft. 2 6
obtusa.—30ft. 2 6
pisifera.—20ft. 2 6
pisifera aurea.—10ft. 2 6
plumosa.—10ft. Light, feathery leaves 2 6
plumosa aurea.—8ft. A very fine golden form of the preceding. 2 6

SALISBURIA.—(R. A. Salisbury was an English Botanist.)
adiantifolia, D.—50ft. Maiden Hair Tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
A sacred tree in Japan.

SPRUCE.—See Abies.

TAXODIUM.—(Taxus, yew; oides, like.) Deciduous Cypress. A moist situation suits this tree best, otherwise suits any climate.
distichum.—30ft. 2 6

TAXUS.—(Taxon, a bow. The timber was used for bows.) Yew. Very slow growing trees used largely for hedges in England.
baccata.—30ft. H.M.Mt. 3 0

THUJA.—(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin was used for incense.)
Lobbi.—40ft. A handsome Californian tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
occidentalis.—30ft. H.M.Mt.S. .. 2 0
orientalis.—40ft. The Bookleaf Cypress 2 0

THUJOPSIS.—(Thuja like.)
dolobrata variegata.—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. H.M. Mt. 2 6

WELLINGTONIA.—(In honour of the Duke of Wellington.)
gigantea.—The Mammonth Tree of California. H.M.Mt. 3 6
sempervirens.—Californian Redwood. H.M.Mt. 2 6

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable, but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia.)
robusta.—Cotton or Railway Palm ..... from 2 6
The variety most commonly grown. In Sydney it is largely used on the Railway Stations from which it gets its name of Railway Palm. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.S.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.
excelsa.—Fan palm ..... from 2 6
humulis. — Hardy graceful,

s. d.

CHAMAEROPS—Continued.
dwarf growing species from 2 6
Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)
plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B. & S. only 2 6
Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens from 2 6

CORYPHA.—(Koryphe, the summit. Because the leaves grow in tufts on the top of this palm.)
australis. (N.S.W., Cabbage Tree Palm.)—Very susceptible to frost in younger stages. B.S. ..... from 2 6

LATANIA.—(Its native name.)
borbonica.—A.B.M.P.S. .. from 2 6
Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.

s. d.

MACROZAMIA.—
spiralis.—The native Burrawang ..... from 2 6

PHOENIX.—(The Greek name.)
canariensis.—The Canary Island Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks ..... from 2 6
dactylifera. (Date bearing.)—The true date Palm .. from 2 6
reclinata. (Reclining.)—Referring to the curved trunk from 2 6
sylvestris ..... from 2 6
The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden. All thrive well outside even in the cold districts. A.B.M. P.S.

RHAPIS. — (Rhapis, a needle. The leaves are sharp pointed.) Japanese Bamboo Palm.)
flabelliformis .....from 5 0
A very handsome and graceful palm.

SEAFORTHIA.—(In honour of Lord Seaforth.)
elegans.—N.S.W. Bangalow Palm from 2 6
Suitable for outdoor culture in B. & S.

Azaleas

The name comes from.—Azaleos; dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double.

Unless otherwise priced. 2/- each; 21/- per dozen.

A. de Vervaene, D.—Deep rose.
Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped.
Alba Plena, S.D.—Pure white. Pink striped.
Apollon, S.—Red.
Arlequin, S.—White red stripes.
Baron de Rothschild, D.—Purplish violet.
Baron de Vriere, S.—Large white, green centre.
Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S.D.—Pure white.
Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth.
Cocarde Orange, S.—Orange scarlet, 2/6.
Coloris Nova, S.—Reddish violet.
Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white.
Comtesse de Flanders, S.—Bright rose.
Concinna, S.—Beautiful clear purple.
Cordon Bleu, S.—Purple.
Dame Melanie, S.—Bright pink margined with white.
Daphne, D.—Pure white. Sparingly striped with pink.
Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white.
Duc. de Nassau, S.—Red shaded violet.
Duchess de Nassau, S.D.—Rosy-scarlet tinted with violet.
Emperor de Bresil, D.—Rose banded with white, 2/6.
Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petals.
Eugene Mazel, S.—Bright red, shaded lilac.
Eulalie Van Geert, S.—Soft pink bordered white. A very dwarf variety.
Helene Thelemann, D.—Deep rose.
Indica Alba, S.—Pure white.
Juliana, S.—Red.
Lady Poltimore, S.—White.
Madam A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink bordered with white.
Madam Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white.
Madam Iris Lefebvre, D.—Dark orange-red, banded and striped violet, 2/6.
Madam J. Vervaene.—Pale rose bordered with white, 2/6.
Madam Paul de Schryver, D.—Light pink with a faint tinge of rosy violet.
Madam Vander Cruyssen, D.—Glossy rose, 2/6.
Magnifica, S.—Large, deep purple.
Marquis of Lorne, S.—Bright orange with saffron blotch.
Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering.

AZALEAS—Continued.

Mortii, S.—White shaded cream.
Murasaki Riukiu, S.—Very early, extra fine Bright clear pink, large and striking.
Murasaki Riukiu Alba, S.—Similar in shape to above; white in colour.
Nicholas Schaurer, S.—Brilliant metallic rose.
Niobe, D.—Pure white, 2/6.
Orange Brilliant, S.—Orange scarlet, 2/6.
Pauline Mardner, S.D.—Light rose.
Perle de Gendebrugge, D.—Double white.
Phoebus, D.—Vermilion orange.
President A. de Haene. Double rose.
President Raphael de Smit, D.—Deep rose.
Princess Charlotte, S.—Beautiful rose.
Purpurescens, S.—Light purple.
Refulgens, S.—Red.
Roi de Holland, S.—Red.
Schryveriana, S.D.—Light pink bordered with white, 2/6.
Sigismund Rucker, S.—Rosy pink edged with white.
Simon Mardner, D.—Rich Ruby red.
Sir Charles Napier, S.—Bright pink.
Souv. de Prince Albert, S.—Salmon rose with broad white margin.
Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson and violet.
Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson.
Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon.
Stella, S.—Rich orange scarlet.
Vervaeneana, D.—Rose, bordered snow white.
Vervaeneana Rosea, D.—Pink, 2/6.
Vervaeneana Stuarti, D.—Deep pink, very fine, 2/6.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are low-growing, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for edging and bedding purposes and as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties.

KURUME Double white, 2/6 each
,, Pink, 2/6 each.
,, Double cherry blossom, 2/6 each.
,, Purplish rose, 2/6 each.
,, Pale rose, 2/6 each.
,, Pale salmon pink, 2/6 each.
,, Pinkish white, 2/6 each.
,, Deep rose, 3/- each.

KURUME Hinodegiri, crimson, 3/- each.
,, **Beni Giri,** red, 3/- each.
,, **Kirishima,** Brick red, like Roi de Holland, 3/- each.
,, **Hatsu Giri** (Amoena), purplish red, flowers earlier and for longer period than other. Varieties, 2/6 each.
,, **Rubicunda,** red, 2/6 each.

Azalea Mollis.

The ordinary Chinese Azaleas give a wonderful variety of nearly all colours except yellow. In this class the yellow, salmon and orange shades predominate and although not evergreen the plants are some of the most striking in the list. The blooms are produced before the leaves in early spring and last particularly well in water thus providing a unique decorative possibility. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mt. and selected positions in S.

Price 5/- each.

Bouvardias

1/- each; 11/- per dozen.
Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during the hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost in A.M.P.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.
Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.
Bocchii.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.
Coral Queen.—Deep pink, with white throat.
Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.
Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.
Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.

BOUVARDIAS—Continued.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.
Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.
Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.
Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.
King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced, **1/6.**
Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.
Miss Eileen Beeston.—One of the best; pinkish heliotrope; very attractive.
Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.
Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink; very good, **1/6.**
Mrs. G. H. Kerslake.—Deliciously fragrant; dwarf, sturdy habit; large trusses of white flowers, **1/6.**
Mrs. McCullough.—Very beautiful producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour, **1/6.**
President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.
President Garfield.—Double pale pink.
Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.
Salmon Queen.—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.

Cannas

1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

List of varieties on application.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/6 each; 28/- per dozen.

Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top dressing, or mulching, during Summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. H.M.Mt.S.

LIST OF BEST SORTS ON APPLICATION.

Fuchsias

All the best Single and Double Varieties at 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen.

List of varieties on application.

Gerberas

No other flower has created quite the same stir in the last few years as the Gerbera, and since the introduction of Adnets hybrids they have improved both in quality and reputation and are known as one of the finest florists flowers available. The blooms are very freely produced on splendid long stems, last fully 10 days in water and possess a variety of colour to satisfy every taste.

The crowns of the plants should be placed just at the ground level or slightly above as if the soil works into the centre the plants soon die. The beds themselves are better if raised up as is usual for carnations.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, as too many short-petalled types and inferior colours have to be weeded out. Selected seedlings to colour.

2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

Violets

We can supply the best varieties at:—

Single, **4d.** each; 3/- per dozen Double, **6d.** each; **5/-** per dozen.

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